

Published 1785
DAYS AND VILLAGES
TAKE
MONEY

Saturday April 23 1977

No 59,985

Price twelve pence

مكنا من العجول

THE TIMES

Conquering Christie,
by Emma Lathen:
Saturday Review, page 8

Cabinet steps up efforts to win union pay accord

The Government's campaign to win union support for a continuation of wage restraint was intensified yesterday when Mr Callaghan and two senior Cabinet ministers emphasized the dangers of returning to a free-for-all. The Prime Minister, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Ennals gave separate but closely similar warnings of the likely effects of further inflation.

Free-for-all warning by Prime Minister

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Callaghan and two senior members of his Cabinet yesterday opened the Government's campaign to win the unions over to a continuation of the social contract and a third year of pay restraint. The Prime Minister held out the prospect of improving living standards next year if workers accepted "reasonable" wage settlements. His approach was supported by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, who appealed for continuing union loyalty. Their initiative came after talks two nights ago between TUC negotiators and the government triumvirate of Mr Callaghan, Mr Foot and Mr Healey, when incomes policy was discussed.

The Chancellor will address the shopworkers' conference in Scarborough tomorrow, when he is expected to repeat the Government's plea for a renewal of voluntary pay curbs.

But judging from the tone of the Prime Minister's remarks yesterday, it is evident that the Government has abandoned any idea of continuing with strict controls over wage movements. Mr Callaghan told the Wales TUC: "The Government recognizes that the kind of agreements that have been voluntarily entered into and freely kept by the trade unions during the last two years cannot be repeated in the next round." That approach comes closer to the private views of Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the chief architect of the social contract between the Government and the TUC. He maintains that the "orderly return" to free collective bargaining being sought by TUC leaders should not involve any ceiling on pay rises.

The TUC General Council will meet on Wednesday to review progress in the talks with ministers on what should happen after July 31, when the 4½ per cent incomes policy expires.

Steel attack, page 2



The Australian cricketers, led by Greg Chappell, arriving in England yesterday to defend the Ashes. Report, page 6.

Geneva conference votes to give captured guerrilla fighters the status of prisoners of war

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, April 22

With many delegations asserting that the wording is vague and ambiguous, an article giving combatant and prisoner-of-war status to guerrillas was adopted today by a committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Humanitarian Law of War. The voting was 65 for, two against—Brazil and Israel—and 15 abstentions. A number of other delegations were absent, including the Swiss who described the article as liable to put the civilian population at risk as well as being "ambiguous and legally unclear". Mr Meir Rosenne, the Israeli delegate, said the article would encourage acts of terrorism. "Anyone who attacks an aircraft in a foreign country will get prisoner-of-war status," he said. Mr Chawki Amari, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, welcomed it. He said they interpreted the provision on the obligation of guerrillas to distinguish themselves from civilians before and during an attack as "meaning we must produce weapons immediately before an action". Brigadier Sir David Hughes-

Morgan, the British delegate, said there were "too many ambiguities and blurred distinctions". The article, which will have to be approved in the final package scheduled to be voted on by June 10—with a minimum two-thirds majority needed—recognizes that in conflict situations where, owing to the nature of the hostilities, an armed combatant cannot distinguish himself from civilians. To retain in these circumstances, he must carry his arms openly "during each military engagement and during such time as he is engaged in a military deployment preceding the launching of an attack in which he is to participate". If he fails to meet these requirements, he will lose his right to be a prisoner of war "but he shall, nevertheless, be given protections equivalent in all respects of those accorded prisoners of war by the Third (Geneva) Convention...". The 65 countries voting for the article included the United States, the Soviet Union and the East European countries, West Germany, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Morocco, Mexico,

Norway, The Netherlands and Turkey. Among the abstentions were Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand and Britain. In addition to Switzerland, countries not present during the voting included Iraq, Kenya, Malta, Philippines and Portugal. Stewart Tandler writes: The Geneva decision comes at a time when the Northern Ireland Administration had been working towards ending any special treatment for convicted terrorists. The Irish Government has set its face against any such treatment. In Ulster, last year, Mr Rees, then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, began phasing out the system of special category status given to members of Republican and loyalist paramilitary groups. Until then, the men had been allowed to refuse prison work, wear their own clothes, and receive extra visits and food. In the Irish Republic, all Republican prisoners are housed at Portlaoise prison, and the Government has refused to allow them any political status.

Britain abstains, page 4

'Daily Mail' group may buy the 'Evening Standard'

By Sheila Black

The two London evening newspapers may merge under the ownership of Associated Newspapers.

Outline agreement has been reached for Associated, which owns the Evening News, to buy the Evening Standard from the Beaverbrook group, which would use the money to consolidate the position of the Daily Express and to put a smaller, taster publishing group on to a firm footing. Beaverbrook also owns the Sunday Express. Final discussions and agreement cannot be concluded until after meetings with unions next week.

Mr Peter Hetherington, deputy chairman and a director of Beaverbrook Newspapers, resigned last night from both positions. He has been primarily concerned with financial policies of the group and with concluding legal and other financial agreements and may not entirely approve of the proposed deal.

Mr John Stevens, managing director of Beaverbrook Newspapers, denied last night his group had sold the Evening Standard to Associated Newspapers (a Staff Reporter writes). At a meeting with Fleet Street union leaders, Mr Stevens said nothing was settled between the two groups and nothing was on paper.

He said Beaverbrook and Associated were discussing methods of saving money by sharing, for example, distribution costs of the two evening newspapers by coordinating edition times. Both papers might, in the end, remain as they were.

Mr Stevens told the unions that the worst that could happen would be a merger of

the two papers. The best outcome would be to discover some way of keeping both groups as they were.

Executives of Associated and the Evening Standard have been cooperating on planning a new London evening paper aimed at an up-market readership. Many who have been concerned in the continuing rise of the Daily Mail circulation since its rebirth as a tabloid have been at work on a larger paper with a relatively wide distribution and circulation in central and outer London.

Losses of the Evening News have been running at about £4m a year and it has been losing sales. The Evening Standard, with losses that have reached as much as £1.5m in a recent year, is running at a profit from month to month but is incurring astronomical costs to maintain sales and advertising revenue.

The newspapers must be one too many in one city. Mergers between evening newspapers in other cities were regular occurrences through the 1960s. The economics of an evening newspaper are illogical in ordinary commercial terms. Manning and production are geared to peak production runs at abnormal speed and earlier editions throughout the day are therefore produced at an inordinately high cost a copy.

Associated Newspapers has been looking at production methods involving new technology that overcomes some of these difficulties and that has done much to cut costs and to raise advertising revenue as well as circulation.

For a London evening paper to be profitable, even without a rival, there will need to be

Continued on page 2, col 3

Mr Carter changes his line over petrol tax

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 22

President Carter suggested today that petrol-conscious Americans would make money out of his energy conservation drive. At a news conference, he said an average family of four, driving a 27 miles-per-gallon car, could save \$400 (£235) a year more in tax rebates than they would pay in additional petrol tax.

Throughout this week's intense campaign to launch his new policy with Congress and the public, Mr Carter has gone from a call to sacrifice, to assurance that conservation could protect living standards, to today's encouragement that there is money to be made by saving energy.

There is one hitch in the logic, however, that Mr Carter did not mention. If too many people save and petrol consumption falls, there will be no petrol tax imposed and thus no rebates for anyone.

Mr Carter insisted that he really wanted Congress to enact a 5 cent a year tax on petrol, geared to consumption, and was not using the proposal as a bargaining counter. Diplomats here from other countries involved in the energy crisis see the proposed maximum increase of 5 cents on petrol tax as too modest to show a serious intent.

A petrol rationing scheme would be devised in case other conservation inducements failed, Mr Carter said, but he did not think it would become necessary.

The United States had taken world leadership in energy conservation policy, he added. European countries and Japan would find it easier to buy the

Continued on page 4, col 6

Scientists learn how to store solar energy

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, April 22

Scientists at the Australian National University in Canberra believe that they have developed the world's first system for storing huge quantities of solar energy for commercial use.

Professor Stephen Kanoff, the head of the university's department of engineering physics, says the discovery is ahead of American experiments and has brought closer the day when entire towns can be powered by solar energy.

The system is based on the extraction of heat from the sun using a heat-absorbing chemical reaction—the decomposition of ammonia into nitrogen and hydrogen. The gases are transmitted to a central recovery plant where they can be resynthesized to release energy in the form of heat.

The gases can also be stored for future energy generation, especially when there are fluctuations in the amount of sunshine, such as on cloudy days.

Dr Peter Carden, head of the discovery team, predicts that in future decades it will be possible to pipe solar energy from the desert to cities. He said it could also be possible to export sunshine by transporting energy products to countries with climates less suitable for solar energy production. The scientists hope that, within five years, the university will be ready to build a prototype solar energy collection and storage plant. This would be built near a country town, probably in western New South Wales, and would produce continuous supplies of electricity and saleable gases.

The discovery comes after more than two years of research by Dr Carden's team. Their only immediate problem is a severe shortage of money. The scientists say they need \$2m (about £1.3m) over the next five years to develop the system fully. At present, they do not know whether they will be able to continue beyond this year. So far, neither the university nor the Government has agreed to finance the project.

Dr Carden believes that the system will also produce useful byproducts such as ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and rare trace gases.

Dr Carden believes that the system will also produce useful byproducts such as ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and rare trace gases.

Dr Carden believes that the system will also produce useful byproducts such as ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and rare trace gases.

New Knights of the Garter

The Queen has appointed Lord Cromer and Marjorie de la Cour to the Order of the Garter. Lord Abercromby succeeds the late Lord Cobham as Chancellor of the Order.

Girl kidnapped in Rome

Rome, April 22.—The nine-year-old daughter of a well-known physician was kidnapped here today while walking to school. This was the twenty-second kidnapping in Italy this year. Eight victims are still held by their abductors.—Agence France-Press.

Pressure to reflate economy will be resisted

From The Jones
Labour Reporter
Leeds

The Prime Minister yesterday gave the trade union movement a warning that a return to a wage-free-for-all this summer would result in increased inflation and higher unemployment. And Mr Callaghan made it clear that he will resist TUC pressure to reflate the economy in order to increase the money supply. He said the only way the Government could meet a free-for-all would be by "increasing the supply of confetti money, printing pound notes again".

In his first defence of the need for a phase three incomes policy, he told delegates to the Wales TUC at Tenby: "As long as I am Prime Minister we do not intend to do that."

But later in his speech Mr Callaghan recognized the need for more flexibility to curb the kind of pressures that have subjected the current incomes policy to bitter opposition.

A new pay agreement, he said, was in the interests of the ordinary worker and his family and was based on social justice. He attacked even more importance to defeating inflation than to reducing unemployment. "Inflation is the main enemy. It is the devil we have to exorcise," he said.

The Prime Minister explained what he thought would happen if a wage-restraint policy was not continued: "free-for-all next year would not result in everybody's securing unreasonably high increases. The strongest would get them, and the weakest would have more unemployment. That is the link."

To have total abolition of incomes policy and go over to a free-for-all would have nothing to do with trade unionism as I have understood it during my 40 years of membership.

Mr Callaghan emphasized that any new pay agreement between the TUC and the Government would have to have considerable elements of certainty and firmness.

The next pay policy, he said, should be "flexible enough to enable trade union negotiators to resume their normal functions of making the adjustment that will be required if we are to lose the tight control of the past two years on such matters as differential payments and bonuses in particular circumstances."

Benn plea to unions to maintain cooperation

By Our Labour Editor

The Government's effort to win a continuation of the social contract with the unions was increased yesterday when two Cabinet ministers spoke in support of the Prime Minister's plea to Welsh trade unionists for more wage restraint.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Scottish TUC that the close relationship between the unions and the Labour Government had to be maintained. "We must stick together, because there is no other way," he said.

It must mean a continuous and continuing dialogue about the whole range of economic policies. We must seek agreements acceptable to all."

Mr Benn's appeal for continuing cooperation on pay was pointed up by a more forceful demand for wage curbs by Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services. He told a meeting in Exeter: "The money we have for personal social services will spread only as far as the level of inflation permits."

"The only way it is essential that we achieve further period of pay restraint. It is profoundly against the national interest to chuck in the towel in the battle against inflation and return to a free-for-all."

The minister acknowledged that the strict pay policy of the past two years had given rise to anomalies. "Many skilled workers now feel that their differentials have been too far eroded. And in my own field of responsibility there are similar problems for doctors and others," he said.

"Anomalies obviously cannot be allowed to continue for ever. That is why, in its discussions with the TUC on a further period of voluntary pay restraint, the Government will be seeking ways of providing greater flexibility consistent with maintaining the attack on inflation."

"Various ideas have been floated. One that seems to have caught people's attention goes under the name of 'kitty bargaining'. Some people like the idea, some do not."

deals are a form of kitty bargaining. All incomes come, in the last analysis, out of what we produce as a nation. That is the kitty. The kitty comes, I think, from a game of cards. I have played a few hands in my time, and I can tell you this, I never found a kitty out of which any player could take more than had been put in."

Minister urged to act in Heathrow dispute

Mr Sydney Bidwell, Labour MP for Ealing, Southall, called on Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday to intervene in the deteriorating British Airways dispute. He did so after talks between unions at Heathrow, called to find a peace formula, collapsed.

Mr Bidwell is also to ask the minister to make an urgent statement in the Commons. He said: "It is sufficiently important for much closer government attention. . . . It seems as though the workers are at sixes and sevens and the trade unions as well."

Earlier, the five-man negotiating committee of the 4,000 striking maintenance engineers met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift-pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to the other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

The Conservatives intend to vote for a reasoned amendment to the Price Commission Bill when it comes up for second reading in the Commons on Wednesday. Its main point will be that the maintenance of price controls can be justified only as part of "a satisfactory package" being negotiated with the unions for the next stage of wages policy, and that controls should not be continued for more than a year.

The Opposition, which has been slow to give its opinion on the Bill's detailed provisions, objects to the proposition that there should be price controls in perpetuity. It thinks that the use of controls to hold down prices, when costs are rising and profits cut by government action, will increase unemployment and continue investment restriction.

The Confederation of British Industry has pointed out to Conservative MPs that profitability must be restored to enable industry to finance a satisfactory level of economic activity. It suggests that there might be a confusing overlap of government controls as a result of the Bill's provisions.

Nine killed in Karachi clash

Nine people were killed in Karachi, on the first day of imposition of martial law in three Pakistani cities, when the Army opened fire on student protesters defying a ban on all demonstrations. Other clashes took place in other parts of Pakistan and the unofficial death toll was said to be at least 16.

Page 5

Blackout on news

The National Union of Journalists approved a move towards imposing a partial news blackout on strikebound news media. It wants to halt distribution of editorial matter by the Press Association in such cases, but there is doubt about PA journalists' support.

Page 3

Rome rioters warned

Rome students have been warned by the Interior Minister that attacks on police with firearms and grenades will now be treated as armed attacks on the state. The warning follows guerrilla-style fighting around Rome University.

Page 4

Peachey sue over loan

Peachey Property Corporation has now claimed that it was misled by Sir Eric Miller, its former chairman, over expenditure of £22,000 and has initiated legal action to recover the outstanding sum. Lord Maise, present chairman, is appealing to shareholders not to react to Sir Eric to the board.

Page 17

Cheaper bank loans likely after MLR cut

The Bank of England cut its minimum lending rate a further quarter point to 8½ per cent, making a reduction in clearing bank base rates almost certain next week. Bank loans have been held since the end of March despite a 14 per cent fall in MLR, and may go down 1 per cent.

Page 17

IRA men end fast

Fourteen Provisional IRA prisoners in the Irish Republic have ended a 47-day hunger strike after intervention by a Roman Catholic bishop. The Irish Government said there were no negotiations and no undertakings were given. The decision was taken unilaterally.

Page 2

Ferry disruption

Ten thousand holidays will be disrupted by the withdrawal of the Asar ferry service between Southampton and Santander, announced suddenly. The Spanish company's British agents promised full refunds.

Page 2

Parents' charter: The Conservative Party's education debate was launched in Manchester by Mr St John-Stevens who sought views on the Tories' charter for parents

Inquiry sought: The leader of the Liberals on Greater Manchester County Council is seeking an inquiry into the accounting of the council's refuse collection department.

Page 2

Paris: Traditionalists occupying church in protest over new Mass are offered another church in a gesture of reconciliation by authorities

Sydney: Australian court awards \$11,000 libel damages to Miss Morosi, former secretary of Dr James Cairns

Page 5

Page 16

Page 17

Page 18

Page 19

Page 20

Page 21

Page 22

Page 23

Page 24

Page 25

Page 26

Page 27

Page 28

Page 29

Page 30

Page 31

Page 32

Page 33

Page 34

Page 35

Page 36

Page 37

Page 38

Page 39

Page 40

Page 41

Page 42

Page 43

Page 44

Page 45

Page 46

Page 47

Page 48

Page 49

Page 50

Page 51

Page 52

Page 53

Page 54

Page 55

Page 56

Page 57

Page 58

Page 59

Page 60

Page 61

Page 62

Page 63

Page 64

Page 65

Page 66

Page 67

Page 68

Page 69

Page 70

Page 71

Page 72

Page 73

Page 74

Page 75

Page 76

Page 77

Page 78

Page 79

Page 80

Page 81

Page 82

Page 83

Page 84

Page 85

Page 86

Page 87

Page 88

Page 89

Page 90

Page 91

Page 92

Page 93

Page 94

Page 95

Page 96

Page 97

Page 98

Page 99

Page 100

Page 101

Page 102

Page 103

Page 104

Page 105

Page 106

Page 107

Page 108

Page 109

Page 110

Page 111

Page 112

Page 113

Page 114

Page 115

Page 116

<

HOME NEWS

Charter for parents is theme of Tory debate on education

From Diana Geddes

Manchester
The Conservative Party's answer to the Government's "great debate" on education was launched in Manchester yesterday by Mr St John-Stevens, opposition spokesman on education. Two hundred people, mostly members of local education committees and teachers, attended the first of three Tory-sponsored regional conferences.

Mr St John-Stevens said he wanted to elicit views, particularly from parents, on the "parents' charter" launched by the party at Stockport three years ago.

The main points of the charter that were discussed yesterday were: the ending of zoning to allow parents to send children to the schools of their choice; a system of appeals for dissatisfied parents; the right of parents to substantial representation on governing boards and the publication of prospectuses by schools, including records of examination results.

In a debate on standards, Mr Donald Moore, a member of

Manchester education committee and former head of a comprehensive school, called for more discipline and better dress in school. People in Britain had become afraid of punishment, he said, to a chorus of approval.

Mrs Margaret Higginson, head of a direct grant school in Bolton, said the conference should concentrate on how the Tory party could justify the selective system rather than on such niggling matters as school dress.

A senior education officer said privately that he was appalled by the apparent lack of thought in the Tory party since the launching of the "parents' charter."

The party's regional conferences certainly seem to have been organised in haste. Some key local educationists received their invitations only for the first time on Wednesday, and many of them had to change their engagements.

The other two conferences are to be held at Ely on May 12 and in Portsmouth on July 1. A specialised conference on industry and education will be held in Leicester on June 29.

'Ruthless removal' urged of unqualified teachers

A long-term strategy for coping with the severe shortage of qualified mathematics teachers in schools, outlined yesterday, calls for the "ruthless removal" of unqualified staff teaching mathematics to make way for competent mathematicians.

Giving the Cockcroft lecture at Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology last night, Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, the statistician and vice-president of the institute, said there was reported to be a shortage of 1,859 teachers of mathematics and education will be needed to be closely examined, Dame Kathleen said.

schools in England and Wales. There were married women with qualifications in mathematics who would like to return to teaching, she said. But they were unable to get posts near to where they lived because the schools were already staffed up to their financial estimate with no mathematics teachers. They were already in posts taking mathematics lessons.

The Government's plans for greater in-service training for would-be mathematics teachers needed to be closely examined, Dame Kathleen said.

Refunds as Santander ferry ends

By Michael Bailey
Shipping Correspondent

The Spanish-owned Aznar Line took travel agents by surprise yesterday with the sudden withdrawal of its ferry service between Southampton and Spain.

P & O, the general agents for Aznar in Britain, last night promised that ten thousand holidaymakers booked to travel between Southampton and Santander this summer would receive a full refund and a 10 per cent reduction on P & O's ferry service from Southampton to Le Havre.

Aznar's service ends next month as the company's two drive-on ferries, the 10,000-ton Monte Toledo and Monte Gauda, are reported to have been sold to Libya for £25m. The two ships have lost money consistently since their introduction three years ago.

The ships were ordered to replace smaller, older vessels, in the expectation of a big expansion in trade before the oil crisis. They have been affected by rapidly rising costs, stagnant economies and the state of the pound.

A company official in Madrid said it was not known what use the Libyans proposed for the two ships, which are equipped for refrigerated cargo as well as passengers and cars.

The only other operator on the route, Swedish Lloyd, is proposing to withdraw its Southampton-Bilbao service in the autumn, and it seems probable that there will be no direct sea ferry between Britain and the Iberian peninsula after this year. P & O withdrew their ferries to Santander and Lisbon in 1975 after losing £3m in a single year.

Sweep away peerages by birth, MP says

By Our Political Staff

Hereditary peerages, apart from the monarchy, should be abolished, Mr Ian Sproat, Conservative MP for Aberdeen, South, said in a debate at the Cambridge Union last night.

"That a person should hold a position of authority, rank, or privilege in society just because of a fluke of birth cannot be right in 1977," he said. "I would like to see the Tory party prove its dedication to the idea of equality of opportunity for everybody by sweeping away this relic of bygone privilege."

"But at the same time as we abolish the old privilege of birth, we must make certain that we stop the emergence of the new aristocracy, the new privileged society, the bureaucrats, with their incomes secured for life against inflation; the trade union bosses, who think they can dictate policies to elected parliaments and care little for the convenience of ordinary men and women; the corporate state functionaries, effectively responsible to nobody."

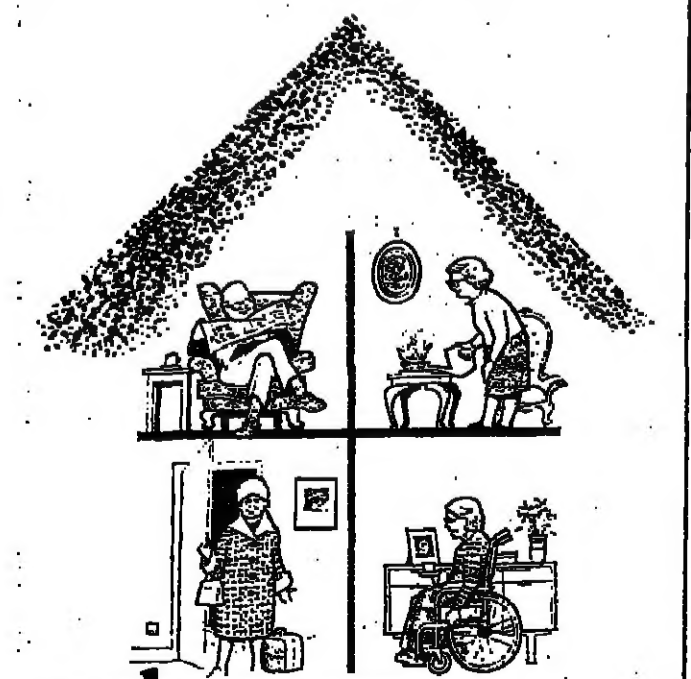
BBC Television has won first place in five of the six categories in the 1976 Broadcasting Press Guild awards (our Arts Reporter writes).

Awards went to Jack Rosenthal's *Bar Mitzvah* (best play), *The Choirboys* (best drama series), *Station Dolls* (best documentary), *Sailor* (best documentary series) and to Derek Jacobi in *Chariots of Fire* (best performance). Commercial television's only award was for ATV's *The Muppet Show*.

BBC wins five of six awards

BBC Television has won first place in five of the six categories in the 1976 Broadcasting Press Guild awards (our Arts Reporter writes).

Awards went to Jack Rosenthal's *Bar Mitzvah* (best play), *The Choirboys* (best drama series), *Station Dolls* (best documentary), *Sailor* (best documentary series) and to Derek Jacobi in *Chariots of Fire* (best performance). Commercial television's only award was for ATV's *The Muppet Show*.



make room for the old

Over the next three years, with extensions to our existing Homes, as well as buildings on two new sites, we hope to make room for 100 extra residents in our family. Only with your help can we go ahead in making this big effort to shorten our long waiting list. Please help generously and quickly. There is a desperate need to help these old people with care and love. Please send your gift urgently by FREEPOST (no stamp required) to Brian Callin, Dept. T Methodist Homes for the Aged, FREEPOST, LONDON SW1H 9BR.

Methodist Homes for the Aged

Telephone 01-930 8074
Secretary: Brian Callin M.A., B.Sc. Pastoral Director: Rev. Reginald W. Hopper.



Mass for Cardinal: Among those who attended a requiem Mass for Cardinal Conway, Primate of All Ireland, in St Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday were (left to right): Mr Cosgrave, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, Mr James Dunn, representing Mr Callaghan, Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Jack Lynch, leader of the Republic's Fianna Fail party. A large but

discreet security operation was mounted to cover an official contingent from the Irish Republic and British ministers in attendance at the funeral ceremony (Stewart Tandler writes). Troops and police officers escorted Dr Hillery, President of the Republic of Ireland, Mr Cosgrave, and six ministers from the border to Armagh where they joined Mr Mason and a junior minister. Six cardinals and 40

bishops attended the requiem Mass celebrated by the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr Philbin, with the assistance of Cardinal Conway's two brothers, who are priests. The Rev Patrick Downey, a priest from Co Louth, collapsed just before the Mass began. He died later in hospital. Almost all the shops in Armagh were closed because of the funeral. In the Irish Republic all schools and flags were flown at half

mast. In Belfast the wave of sectarian violence continued yesterday. A Roman Catholic man aged 27, working in the Protestant Sandy Row area, was wounded in the abdomen and leg by gunmen. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the wounding of a member of the Territorial Army Reserve and the son, aged 16, of a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment in attacks in Protestant areas of Belfast.

Bitter exchanges between Britain and Eire as torture case ends

From Christopher Walker

Strasbourg
Formal proceedings in the long-running torture case between Britain and the Irish Republic ended yesterday with one of the bitterest public exchanges seen between the two governments in its five-year history.

Before the 17 judges in the European Court of Human Rights withdrew to begin the lengthy process of reaching a verdict, Mr Declan Costello, the Irish Attorney General, accused Britain of adopting obstructionist tactics and refusing to cooperate with the European Commission of Human Rights.

He drew parallels with the earlier case brought before the commission about torture and ill treatment of detainees in Greece under the former colonial regime. He also accused Britain of misrepresenting the Irish case, alleging that there had been discrimination against the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster when internment was introduced in 1971.

judges that Britain had breached article 14 of the Convention on Human Rights, he said that successive British governments had failed to take action against extreme "loyalists" in Northern Ireland.

The crux of the Irish allegations of British obstruction lay with the Government's refusal to allow senior Cabinet ministers and a former Northern Ireland Prime Minister to give evidence before the commission, despite an official request from Strasbourg. Mr Costello implied that if the ministers had been made to appear they would have had to admit that a policy of discrimination against Roman Catholics had been pursued.

He then referred to secret evidence given in London in 1975 by three witnesses described before the court only as G1, G2 and G3.

He said their evidence about the internment operation contradicted that made public by the court by the British delegation.

Mr Costello denied that his government had been motivated by any malice or spirit

The picture 'Pravda' gives to Russia

An insight into the anti-Western propaganda generated by the Anglo-Irish torture case was provided yesterday in translations prepared by a Council of Europe official of Soviet coverage of the first public hearing in February.

They were made by an official Kuxun interpreter in Strasbourg and extracted from five articles in *Pravda*, written by Mr Vsevolod O. Ouchinnikov, its London correspondent, who recently visited Belfast.

On February 9 the dispatch to *Pravda* referred to the bulky report prepared by the Commission of Human Rights in the wake of the Irish Government's allegation.

The report was published last summer in London and Dublin, but that was the efforts of the Fleet Street press, the general public in Great Britain remained unaware of it.

The very fact that a public judicial hearing has begun in Strasbourg is causing considerable moral damage to the international prestige of London, which is so fond of posing as a defender of human rights and a champion of civil liberties.

Accordingly, Britain's efforts, as seen on the very first day of the hearing, are now being

aimed at forestalling a judicial decision at any price.

On February 10 the writer described as pathetic an attempt by Mr Silkin to put the allegations into the context of the "unhappy" terrorist situation in Northern Ireland and added:

The British Attorney General did not, however, consider it possible to admit something else, namely the hostile attitude of the Belfast and London authorities to the civil rights movement in Ulster was what caused the vicious circle of violence which no one can now break.

On February 11 *Pravda* said that the case had "thrown fresh light on the Northern Ireland tragedy and placed London before world opinion in the unenviable role of accused in a case concerning the violation of human rights."

Concluding his coverage of the first open court hearing on February 12, the writer informed his Soviet readers:

As I look through the documents concerning the Strasbourg hearings, it occurs to me that the best epitaph for this chronicle of lies and hypocrisy would be a maxim commonly used in Ulster: "The trouble with the English is that they cannot remember, the trouble with the Irish is that they cannot forget."

Football rowdyism healthy, Oxford psychologist says

By Peter Godfrey

A police take elaborate precautions against football hooliganism at today's FA Cup semi-final matches, an Oxford psychologist has claimed that an understanding of football crowd rituals could make police surveillance largely unnecessary.

South Yorkshire police will keep the closest watch on the game between Leeds United and Manchester United at Hillsborough. Police leave has been cancelled and £15,000 spent on crowd control.

Mr Rees, in the dual role of Home Secretary and Leeds United supporter, will be among observers watching for goals and the recurring spectre of crowd violence. Local bus crews have refused to operate afternoons services.

Despite the extreme measures generated by fear of marauding supporters, Mr Peter Marsh, a social psychologist at Oxford University, suggested yesterday that police intervention fostered violence rather than curbing it among

normally harmless expressions of aggression on football terraces.

He said: "Football crowds provide a fairly orderly ritual framework within which the fans can express their competitive striving for masculine dominance. They have their own code of conduct which is very few steps outside. Those were unerringly branded as 'nutters'."

Rowdy behaviour among rival supporters, he thought, was healthy, and more usually took the form of an exchange of words than of blows. He added: "The encounters usually stop short of anything more severe than a bloody nose or a lost tooth, and society has always accepted that degree of aggression. The alternative would be more serious violence of a non-social kind."

Mr Marsh is unscathed from three years of research on the terraces, except when he was ejected by the police while filming crowd behaviour.

Letters, page 15

Inquiry sought on council refuse collection accounts

From Robert Parker

Manchester
Mr Gordon Bayley, leader of the Liberals on Greater Manchester County Council, called yesterday for an investigation of aspects of accounting and spending in the council's refuse-collection department.

He said thousands, if not tens of thousands, of pounds of ratepayers' money had been lost through false overtime claims and inefficient purchasing of equipment.

He said he had factual evidence that men at some of the council's 63 refuse-tips were not working during the hours they were being paid. In addition, the council's engineering department had not invited competitive tenders for new equipment.

Mr Bayley, who is leading an election campaign to save the 13 Liberal seats on the council,

said he had been in touch with the police "about certain other matters", on which he declined to elaborate.

He produced a photographic copy of a council work-sheet for men employed at one tip. He said he visited the tip at 3.30 one afternoon, during which time overtime was being claimed, and was told by the watchman: "They all went home at midday."

In fact, on the week-end for the week ended April 17 men at the tip had claimed between 20 and 25 hours overtime each on top of their basic 40 hours, Mr Bayley said. He could not say how typical those figures were.

He added that men were probably taking home as much in overtime pay as they were getting in basic rates and that some were taking home about £6,000 a year.

The county council declined to comment on the allegations.

Filibuster operation by two angry Labour MPs

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington, South and Finsbury, and Mr Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for Newham, North-West, blocked government business for over an hour in the Commons last night. The filibuster may be repeated if the Government takes action to which Labour backbenchers object.

The MPs concerned were not keenly interested in the motions relating to the rights of establishment of dentists, advisory committees on dentists, and public health officials, and to data processing, but they nevertheless challenged the Government's motions and acted as tellers.

Mr Cunningham objected because the Government had not fulfilled assurances that had

been given, he said, about the closure of two wards at St Mark's Hospital, Islington. They had not been brought back into use at the beginning of the new financial year, as promised.

Mr Lewis, who is also concerned about the hospital because his constituents use it, said his main objection was the Government's opposition to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Bill, which was down for second reading yesterday.

Cases waiting: Dr Basil Morson, consultant pathologist at St Mark's Hospital, said last night that because of the closure of the 14-bed women's ward at the hospital, 24 cases, urgently awaiting admission for surgery (a *Staff Reporter* writes). "We do not think that any patients with the serious diseases we deal with, including cancer, should be put on waiting lists at all," he said.

London's two evening newspapers may merge

Continued from page 1

close union cooperation in coming to terms with new methods. Great savings can be made immediately in distribution costs for a merged paper. Talks on the rationalization of distribution for two separate titles confirmed previous impressions that there could be small only savings from such schemes.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, who has made no secret of his wish to create a new newspaper for his News International group, which owns the *Sun* and *News of the World*, is making no attempt to enter the lists for the *Standard*. He will be watching to see in what market the new evening paper settles and looking for a market gap for his own.

The *Sunday Express* and *Daily Express* will be strengthened by the sale of the *Standard*. Beaverbrook's position is healthier than for some time, with its financial debt to an American bank paid and with borrowings from British banks and Finance for industry on manageable terms.

The group, unlike Associated, with its interests in oil, research, leisure and other activities, has little income except from newspapers and would need either to contract or to over-extend itself. A cash injection at this stage to clear some outstanding debts and to promote the *Daily Express* comes at the right time.

100,000 copies lost: More than 100,000 copies of the *Evening*

Standard were lost yesterday after union officials occupied the boardroom of Beaverbrook Newspapers, demanding a statement on the newspaper's future. Union meetings disrupted production of the final edition. They were precipitated by persistent rumours about a possible merger with the *Evening News*, which the Beaverbrook management had neither confirmed nor denied.

Mr Jocelyn Stevens, managing director of Beaverbrook Newspapers, agreed to address the boardroom occupation. Production of today's *Daily Express* and tomorrow's *Sunday Express* was threatened when *Evening Standard* printing workers refused to remove plates from the Beaverbrook presses.

Work went ahead at the *Daily Express* after Mr Stevens agreed to the printing of a statement that no decision regarding the sale or merger of the *Evening Standard* had been reached.

In a joint statement last night, Beaverbrook and Associated Newspapers acknowledged that talks had been going on about serious difficulties, but added: "No agreement has been made. A meeting between unions and companies has been fixed for next week."

Leaders of the *Evening News* and *Evening Standard* will meet today in an effort to force fuller disclosures. The secretaries of all the Fleet Street unions affected will meet Mr Stevens at their request next week.

Free collective chaos, Mr Steel says

By Our Political Reporter

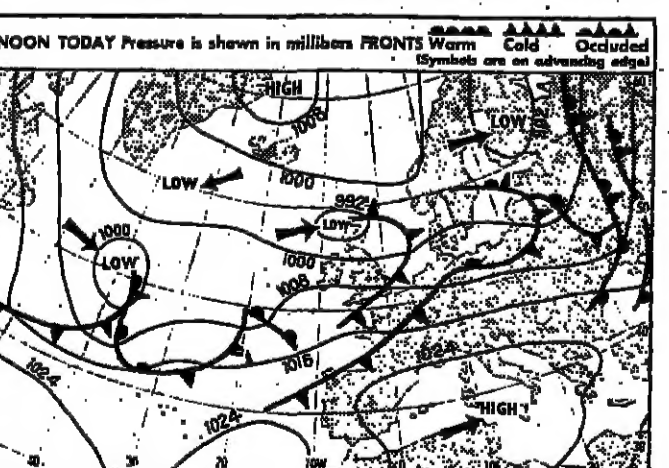
Mr Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said last night that those calling for a return to free collective bargaining were living in a dream world.

He told a meeting in Maidenhead that it would be free collective chaos. The next phase of pay policy must contain room for flexibility but maintenance of some control over incomes had widespread public support.

The same applied to control on prices. "We are a nation at war against inflation."

"Green pound" plea: Mr Geraint Howells, Liberal spokesman on agriculture and a farmer, called on the Government yesterday to devalue the "green pound", by which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling (Our Agricultural Correspondent writes). He told Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that farmers needed help on beef and pig prices.

Weather forecast and recordings



| Today | Tomorrow |
|--|---|
| Sun rises: 5.49 am Sun sets: 8.10 pm Moon sets: 12.3 am 9 am | Sun rises: 5.47 am Sun sets: 8.12 pm Moon sets: 12.49 am 9.52 am |
| First quarter: April 26. Lighting up: 8.40 pm to 5.17 am. High water: London Bridge, 5.27 am, 6.8m (22.4ft); 5.41 pm, 6.8m (22.4ft). Low water: 10.47 am, 1.1m (3.8ft); 10.47 pm, 1.1m (3.8ft). Dover, 2.25 am, 6.1m (20.1ft); 2.41 pm, 6.1m (20.1ft). Hull, 9.34 am, 6.7m (22ft); 9.58 am, 6.4m (21.1ft). Liverpool, 3.8 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 3.34 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft). | High water: London Bridge, 6.4 am, 6.7m (21.8ft); 6.16 pm, 6.5m (21.5ft). Avonmouth, 11.7 am, 11.4m (37.5ft); 11.20 pm, 11.2m (36.9ft). Dover, 2.58 am, 5.9m (19.2ft); 3.18 pm, 5.8m (19.2ft). Hull, 10.5 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 10.38 pm, 6.1m (20.2ft). Liverpool, 3.8 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 3.34 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft). |

Widow tricked into signing away £147,466

The former owner of an old people's home at Rhos-on-Sea, Cwyd, and a nursing sister abused the trust of a wealthy widow patient, Mr Justice Laty said at Chester Crown Court yesterday. He gave the two women suspended sentences for tricking the widow into signing away her £147,466 fortune.

Mrs Norah Owles, aged 62, was fined £5,000 and jailed for two years, suspended for two years. Her accomplice, Mrs Beatrice Jones, aged 53, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for a year.

Both admitted conspiracy to defraud the beneficiaries

Provisional IRA men end hunger strike

From a Staff Reporter

Belfast
The Irish Government last night claimed victory over the Provisional IRA with an announcement that the 14 hunger-strikers from Portlaoise prison had ended their fast.

Just before 8 pm on the forty-seventh day of the fast the Government announced that the men, who include leading figures in the Provisional movement, had accepted food again without negotiation and without concessions.

The end of the hunger strike, which had been called in protest at conditions in the prison, was unexpected. Anxiety had been rising over the health of the men, and the Government was facing renewed pressure to take an "all-Ireland" comment.

The Government said the men took food yesterday afternoon after they had been visited by the Auxiliary Bishop of Dublin, Dr Kavanagh. It said the bishop had been asked to see the men by "associates of prisoners." He had asked them to end their action.

The Government said the fast was ended without "any question of negotiation or undertakings." The men had acted "unilaterally."

The bishop visited them in hospital at the Curragh military camp yesterday morning. He spent several hours with them and returned to see them again in the afternoon. He was not available for comment.

Provisional Sinn Féin last night appeared surprised at the outcome. It issued a statement welcoming the end of the strike and said it hoped the men would receive proper food and medical supervision.

The statement gave no details of the men's reasons for giving up and did not challenge the Government's statement. That would seem to indicate that the prisoners had acted without communicating with the Provisional movement.

Indeed, the Provisional Sinn Féin headquarters were asked about the bishop's visit yesterday afternoon, an official there said he knew nothing about it.

But later, Mr Michael Mallen, secretary-general of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, said he had taken the bishop to see the men. Mr Mallen was in a previous hunger strike.

ME NEW
Journalis
news bl
strike

amen fined
and
coffee

with more
parent
ties yearly

parent families will
need during the no
years. Mr Or
Social Securi
conference of soc
formation officer
one-third of the
in Britain and
being by a tenth e

parent family: so
the choice of so
it affected
the woman
also husbands
many instan
about helping
both in endow
so that they can
to look after th

a report of t
the Nation
all and helping
have been
Liberal candid

the choice of so
it affected
the woman
also husbands
many instan
about helping
both in endow
so that they can
to look after th

WEST EUROPE



King Juan Carlos being warmly greeted at Stuttgart airport by Spanish guest workers. He is on an official visit to West Germany.

Italian minister warns student terrorists that they will be fought with guns and bombs

From Our Correspondent

Rome, April 22

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Interior Minister, today warned students who shoot and bomb police that they will be fought with the same weapons.

It was an unexpectedly strong reaction to the urban guerrilla fighting round Rome University yesterday in which one policeman was shot dead and another seriously injured.

In future, Signor Cossiga said, student demonstrations with firearms and hand grenades would be treated as armed attacks on the state.

"I don't want to be misunderstood," he told journalists. "From now on it is clear to those who attack the state with weapons that the state will respond in the same way. I want to be even clearer. We will no longer allow the sons of the Roman middle class to kill the sons of southern peasants."

This was an emotive reference to the fact that student extremists frequently come from comfortable middle class backgrounds while many policemen come from poor southern families.

Signor Cossiga said the increase in student violence, meaning the use of firearms and hand grenades, must be met by an "increase in preventive and repressive measures".

Students have denied that they have used hand grenades, but there is plenty of evidence that they have made abundant use of petrol bombs.

Signor Cossiga issued his warning before the start of a special ministerial meeting which agreed to ban all demonstrations in the centre of Rome until May 25.

The ministers agreed also to speed up the preparation of special laws to deal with violence and crime. No details of these measures have yet been disclosed.

The university, meanwhile, was closed down and its senate was considering a suggestion to keep it closed for the rest of the academic year.

The most striking aspect of yesterday's incidents was the impression that they had been planned ahead. One Greek student said: "It was all so deliberate. They obviously had it all ready, the guns and the petrol bombs and the helmets they wore. There were students directing the fighting."

Those present agreed with Signor Cossiga's evaluation that the culprits were extremist groups who had "graffed themselves" on to the general situation of unrest and frustration among Italian students.

These groups appear, however, to be losing support in the universities. In Rome a student assembly, despite fist fights and strong verbal opposition from the extremists, condemned yesterday's violence. A

similar attitude was taken by moderate students at Bologna, where several faculties have been occupied.

The violence broke out after police, using tear gas, had cleared students out of four faculties they were occupying in protest at the Government's proposals for university reform.

The students claimed that the police had deliberately provoked violence by lobbing tear gas grenades at them in the refectory and elsewhere.

Whether by coincidence or intent, the incidents occurred as political parties were due to start talks which could lead to closer communist participation in the Government.

The talks should have started at the beginning of the week but have been held up by internal differences and hesitations in the Christian Democratic Party.

The Communists and Socialists are pressing for a clear-cut agreement between the minority Christian Democratic Government and the parties which support it in Parliament on its future programme.

The Communists would also like to see left-wing "technicians" included in the Cabinet. They maintain that the 10-month-old arrangement whereby they supported the Government without having any official voice in its policy must now be replaced by something more positive.

These present agreed with Signor Cossiga's evaluation that the culprits were extremist groups who had "graffed themselves" on to the general situation of unrest and frustration among Italian students.

These groups appear, however, to be losing support in the universities. In Rome a student assembly, despite fist fights and strong verbal opposition from the extremists, condemned yesterday's violence. A

similar attitude was taken by moderate students at Bologna, where several faculties have been occupied.

The violence broke out after police, using tear gas, had cleared students out of four faculties they were occupying in protest at the Government's proposals for university reform.

The students claimed that the police had deliberately provoked violence by lobbing tear gas grenades at them in the refectory and elsewhere.

Whether by coincidence or intent, the incidents occurred as political parties were due to start talks which could lead to closer communist participation in the Government.

The talks should have started at the beginning of the week but have been held up by internal differences and hesitations in the Christian Democratic Party.

The Communists and Socialists are pressing for a clear-cut agreement between the minority Christian Democratic Government and the parties which support it in Parliament on its future programme.

The Communists would also like to see left-wing "technicians" included in the Cabinet. They maintain that the 10-month-old arrangement whereby they supported the Government without having any official voice in its policy must now be replaced by something more positive.

These present agreed with Signor Cossiga's evaluation that the culprits were extremist groups who had "graffed themselves" on to the general situation of unrest and frustration among Italian students.

These groups appear, however, to be losing support in the universities. In Rome a student assembly, despite fist fights and strong verbal opposition from the extremists, condemned yesterday's violence. A

similar attitude was taken by moderate students at Bologna, where several faculties have been occupied.

The violence broke out after police, using tear gas, had cleared students out of four faculties they were occupying in protest at the Government's proposals for university reform.

The students claimed that the police had deliberately provoked violence by lobbing tear gas grenades at them in the refectory and elsewhere.

Whether by coincidence or intent, the incidents occurred as political parties were due to start talks which could lead to closer communist participation in the Government.

Offer to occupiers of church is rejected

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 22

Cardinal Marty, the Archbishop of Paris, has made a gesture of conciliation to the traditionalists who have occupied the church of St Nicolas du Chardonnet since the end of March.

He has offered them another place of worship until July 4, when M Jean Guirton, the Roman Catholic philosopher appointed as mediator by a Paris court on April 1, will submit his report. He added that this offer in no way implied a recognition of their claims.

The church, appropriately St Marie-Mediatrice, is on the outer boulevards, near the Porte des Lilas, north of Paris. It has been out of use for more than five years since the construction of the Paris ring motorway. It was built by Cardinal Suhard, the archbishop at the time of the German occupation, as a result of a vow to erect a place of worship if Paris were spared destruction.

Cardinal Marty announced the granting of this church to the traditionalists after reaching an agreement with M Guirton, who recalled in a statement last night that the deadline set for the evacuation of St Nicolas by the court had been postponed by a week until yesterday, at his request.

But the offer was rejected last night by Mgr Ducoudré-Bourget, one of the leaders of the traditionalists who said he would sue the cardinal before the ecclesiastical authorities.

"For 10 years we have been treated with contempt," he said. "The faithful from at least five parishes come to our services. There is no question of our transferring to one of the outlying churches of Paris. Let the forces of law and order come and throw us out."

At a press conference this morning at the offices of the archbishop, Mgr Georges Gilson, an auxiliary bishop, expressed regret that a "generous offer" had been rejected. The cardinal had made it in a "spirit of peace".

Mgr Ducoudré-Bourget persisted in his refusal to leave the church, justice would take its course. A ballot would come to record the fact and the secular arm would then act as it thought fit. But it seems hardly likely that force will be used to expel the traditionalists.

Mgr Gilson said the leaders of the traditionalists would have to face up to their responsibilities.

The management of *Jyllands-Posten*, a national newspaper published in Aarhus, Jutland, has announced its withdrawal from the newspaper employers' association. The editor-in-chief, Mr Laust Jensen, has criticized the association for "embarking upon negotiations with an organization which is not the Danish typographers' union".

Other newspaper managers have also attacked the association, saying it is responsible for the national newspaper strike since its negotiations on behalf of *Bertelsmann Tidende*, which has been stopped since January 30, led to a sympathy strike that halted all newspapers which are members of the association.

Union members outside Copenhagen are displeased with their unions and feel that they have been drawn unfairly into a dispute which is only a matter for the Copenhagen press.

King Baudouin today invited Mr Tindemans, the caretaker Prime Minister, to form a new coalition government after last Sunday's general election in which the centre-right Social Christian Party, led by Mr Tindemans, won a clear victory.

Mr Tindemans, who has been Prime Minister for the past three years, will now begin intensive consultations with the leaders of other parties.

He is expected to try to form a government either with the Socialists, who also increased slightly their representation in Parliament, or with the Liberals, who were in the last coalition. A third choice would be a grand coalition comprising all three main parties.

Mr Tindemans is known to want to form a new government as soon as possible to tackle the country's ailing economy and resolve, once and for all, Belgium's language problems.

With the Socialists, the Social Christian Party would have a two-thirds majority in the Lower House. This would be sufficient to introduce constitutional changes of the kind likely to be required in any new devolution programme, designed to meet the aspirations of the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.

Final results (number of seats before the elections is shown in brackets).

Social Christians 80 (72)
Socialists 62 (59)
Liberals 33 (36)
Volkswaen 20 (22)
Front Democratic des Belges 10 (9)
Rassemblement Wallon 5 (10)
Communists 2 (4)
Total 212 (212)

Mr Tindemans is known to want to form a new government as soon as possible to tackle the country's ailing economy and resolve, once and for all, Belgium's language problems.

With the Socialists, the Social Christian Party would have a two-thirds majority in the Lower House. This would be sufficient to introduce constitutional changes of the kind likely to be required in any new devolution programme, designed to meet the aspirations of the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.

Final results (number of seats before the elections is shown in brackets).

OVERSEAS

Shipping nations in moves to drive 'cowboy' tanker operators from the high seas

By Michael Bailey

Shipping Correspondent

The "cowboy" tanker operator could be driven from the high seas by the early 1980s as a result of important new initiatives taken by world shipping countries in London this week.

They are demanding stricter standards for both the construction and operation of tankers. They want tougher and more effective methods of inspection and enforcement designed to banish the ill-maintained ship and half-trained crew from international trade and cut down radically on tanker accidents and pollution.

A key proposal is that put forward by Britain for an international task force of inspectors under United Nations control available to all countries, including offending flags which have hitherto pleaded inability to enforce standards.

The meeting was called by the United Nations London-based maritime arm, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) largely at the instigation of the United States after President Carter's call last month for stringent unilateral measures against rogue tankers in the

absence of urgent global action.

Those present included not only leading maritime states like the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, but also Liberia whose ships, with those of other flags of convenience, have figured prominently in the rash of recent tanker accidents that have inflamed American public opinion.

In an effort to push ahead fast, President Carter has instructed Mr Brock Adams, the American Secretary of Transportation, to submit detailed proposals for safer tankers to a further IMO meeting next month. These are expected to include compulsory double bottoms on all new vessels over 20,000 tons, and on both new and existing vessels segregated ballast tanks, inert gas systems, backup radar and improved emergency steering.

The high cost of converting existing ships to conform—up to \$5m apiece—would almost certainly lead to the mass scrapping of older vessels and an end to the tanker surplus. By the same token, these measures are likely to be most strongly opposed by commercial shipping interests and some governments.

But if they, or equivalent steps, fail to win international acceptance at a full-scale conference to be called by IMO next February, the United States will almost certainly press ahead unilaterally, at the same time stepping up surveillance by the Coast Guard and detaining or banning any sub-standard ship seeking to visit its shores.

The moves started this week mark the biggest turning point in IMO's history. Mr Chandrika Prasad, the Secretary-General, said yesterday that world opinion was now ripe for decisive moves against sub-standard tankers and he was convinced that a package deal covering ship standards, crew standards and tougher enforcement would be acceptable to world governments.

Any state failing to conform with the new standards would be exposed to world view, and its ships subject to inspection and exclusion by the United States and other maritime and oil-consuming states.

Full implementation of new measures would probably take five years, Mr Prasad said, but meanwhile states were actively stepping up surveillance under widespread powers already available under existing IMO conventions.

\$200 award for shooting robbers is criticized

From Peter Stratford

New York, April 22

Controversy has flared here over the question whether a \$200 award should be given to anyone who shoots a robber. A local gun club thinks that they should, but city officials are strongly opposed to the idea.

The gun club is the Federation of Greater New York Pistol and Rifle Clubs. The club recently announced it would make a \$200 (\$120) award, to be known as the "courageous citizens award", to robbery victims who shot and killed their attackers.

The plan was criticized by Mr Abraham Benza, the Mayor of New York, and Mr Michael G. Cooke, the Commissioner of Police, who said that half the citizens who got into such gun battles lost. The award was even given a cool reception by the National Rifle Association, to which the federation is affiliated.

The first three people to whom the award was offered refused it. But Mr Zygmunt Soroka, a 67-year-old immigrant from Czechoslovakia, who says he has previously served in the Polish, British and Israeli armies, told a press conference yesterday he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for killing. It was merely self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Carter defends energy saving plan

Continued from page 1

oil they needed as Americans conserved more.

All this, together with his urging that limits be placed on nuclear fuel reprocessing, made for a highly complicated interrelationship, Mr Carter said. Such matters would be high on the agenda for the industrial democracies summit in London next month.

The President also agreed that the overall economic impact of his energy-saving programme was uncertain. The "worst" reckoning was that it would have no adverse impact on employment.

An initial White House estimate had asserted that the programme might stimulate the economy, but Mr Carter corrected. He also said the measures might cause an extra half per cent a year inflation but all estimates were still tenuous.

Mr Carter was appearing for the sixth time in eight days on national television, and he acknowledged that this might be overdoing it. He said he was opposed to the Senate's attempt to maintain the stimulative business investments tax credit this year.

The President abandoned it last week, together with the individual income tax rebate, on the ground that the economy was doing well enough without it.

Turning briefly to foreign matters, President Carter contradicted the State Department and said it was "highly unlikely" that he would agree to give tanks to the Zaire Army. The proposals, disclosed by Congress late yesterday, to send tanks and armoured personnel carriers, came from a year-old study, he said. The matter had not yet come to his attention.

Mr Carter said some "stabilizing" had been observed lately in Shaba, formerly Katanga. His best information remained that the Katangan invaders were trained in Angola by Cubans but there was no "direct evidence" that any Cubans had accompanied them into Zaire.

Mr Carter also got in a dig at some recent public criticism of his policies by former President Ford, although he professed that he felt neither "threatened" nor "discouraged". He said Mr Ford had told him that his criticisms would be made in private and said this was historically the way of former Presidents.

Indonesia foils Muslim plot

Jakarta, April 22.—Police said today they had arrested six men who were plotting to blow up Indonesia's biggest electric power station on May 2, the day of the country's general election.

According to a police spokesman, the six men were former members of the banned right-wing Darul Islam movement, which wanted to set up an Islamic state in Indonesia. They were planning to blow up the power station at Laskuhur, which provides electricity for most of West Java, including Jakarta.

Their aim was to divert attention from the election, he added.

Earlier this week troops foiled an attempt by 2,000 Muslims to attack the Jakarta Hilton hotel after an election campaign rally held by the opposition Muslim Party.

The Muslims threatened to attack the hotel after three men had been arrested for cutting loudspeaker cables used at the rally.—Reuters.

Watergate decision leaked at US Supreme Court

From Fred Emery

Washington, April 22

A most unusual "leak" has occurred at the Supreme Court in the United States, and, inevitably, it concerns Watergate.

The presidency may leak information, as does the Congress. But this august "coequal" branch of the government is supposedly without fault.

Yet the National Public Radio, in a report "confirmed" by *The New York Times* today, says that the judges, at their secret Friday session last week, voted not to hear the main Watergate appeals and were asked by Chief Justice Warren to reconsider the matter today.

There is high disapprobation in the court's chambers. "It is our practice not to comment on matters that may or may not be before the justices' conference," a spokesman said.

However, it is a fact that the main Watergate trial appeal was discussed last Friday, in the justices' closed conference, and is down for discussion again today.

Since only the justices attend the conferences—not even clerks are allowed in—the source of the leak is a cause for rather limited speculation. Only eight of the nine justices voted.

The case concerns the appeals against conviction for conspiracy and perjury during the Watergate cover-up scandal by Mr John Mitchell, Mr H. R. Haldeman and Mr John Ehrlichman, President Nixon's most powerful advisers. Essentially they claim that their trial was unfair because of prior publicity, and trial irregularities by Judge John Sirica.

Uganda may send troops to Zaire

Kinshasa, April 22.—President Amin of Uganda and President Mobutu today discussed the possibility of sending Ugandan economic and military aid to Zaire to help fight the Katangan insurgents in the Shaba province.

The talks were held in the Government residence here and afterwards President Amin said he could send military aid, but he "was happy to report the progress on the battlefield".

He said he came to see President Mobutu "to get first-class information" and added: "I am ready to send troops".

President Amin repeated his intention to go to London in June for the Commonwealth conference.

Katanga military authorities said Zairean troops and their Moroccan allies were "at the gates" of two towns held by rebels in Shaba province. But a spokesman denied Brazzaville reports quoting Kinshasa Radio as saying that one town, Kapanga, had been retaken by the Government side.

The spokesman said the joint Zaire-Morocco force was still removing mines in the approaches to Kapanga and the more important town of Mushi.

Kapanga is the most northern town occupied by rebels, who invaded the province from Angola last month.—AP and Reuters.

Kenya, April 22.—Mr Laurence Wool, a Sudanese special envoy, returned here yesterday from Zaire after delivering a message to President Mobutu offering Sudan's help to crush the Shaba invasion.—Agence France-Press.

Poland frees 10 workers jailed after food riots

Warsaw, April 22.—Ten of the workers jailed after food riots have been freed without completing their sentences, leaving only seven still known to be in prison, a spokesman for the dissident Workers' Defence Committee said today.

The freeing of the 10 yesterday followed the release of four others earlier this week in which appears to be a new effort by the authorities to bury the memory of the riots.

The exact number of workers jailed for their part in violent riots in several Polish cities, that forced the postponement of steep food price rises, is not known for certain.

Guerrilla clashes in Argentina cause 10 deaths

Buenos Aires, April 22.—Leftist guerrillas and Government forces clashed for the sixth consecutive day today. Police sources said 10 suspected guerrillas were killed in two skirmishes.

The killings brought the death toll since January 1 to 337.

There were no reports of Government casualties in the latest fighting reported at La Plata, 35 miles to the south, and Zarate, 50 miles to the north, both important industrial areas in the greater Buenos Aires region.—AP.

Dr Owen consults America on Rhodesia conference

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has now started his consultations with American officials on a constitutional conference on Rhodesia.

Yesterday, he saw Mr David Aaron, deputy special assistant to President Carter on national security affairs, and next week a team of American officials will be in London for further talks at the Foreign Office.

The key question is whether to convene a constitutional conference now, despite the publicly stated opposition of the African nationalist Patriotic Front.

It would be quite possible in theory to go ahead with plans for a conference, even without the support of the Patriotic Front. Dr Owen is keen to push forward as fast as possible. But it seems more likely that soundings will continue among all the expected participants in the hope of general agreement.

Dr Owen will meet Mr Vance, the United States Secretary of State, on May 6, just before the London summit, and the question will certainly come up when the Prime Minister sees Mr Carter.

Meanwhile, Dr Owen continues his travels with visits to Egypt and Syria next week. He leaves London on Sunday night for Cairo, proceeding to Damascus on Tuesday. It is his first visit to Syria by a British foreign secretary. True to form, Dr Owen will be returning to London in the small hours of Thursday morning.

He will visit Saudi Arabia and Iran from May 12 to 15. While in Tehran, he will attend the CENTO meeting.

British role in ending Cape Horn dispute

Buenos Aires.—A century-old territorial dispute between Chile and Argentina over three islands at the extreme southern end of South America will be resolved on May 2.

Queen Elizabeth of Britain will announce the result of arbitration, undertaken in 1971 and completed late last year.

The disputed islands of Picton, Nueva and Lennox are near the mouth of the Beagle Channel on the Atlantic side. According to a border treaty signed in 1881, all islands to the south of Beagle Channel, including Cape Horn, belong to Chile. Argentina claims it, but not legally, without territorial rights over the islands.

Some Argentines have objected to British arbitration in the dispute, as Chile since the two countries are involved in a dispute over the Falkland Islands.—AP.

Britain abstains in vote on guerrillas

Geneva, April 22.—Britain regretted being unable to vote for a proposal to give guerrillas prisoner of war status, the British delegate said today.

David Hughes-Morgan, told a committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Humanitarian Laws of War. He was speaking after the proposal had been approved by 65 votes to two, with 13 abstentions, including Britain.

"It must be appreciated that any combatant who violates the rules contained in the articles, does become liable to trial and punishment," he said.

He loses his combatant status and is therefore to be treated as a person who does not have the right to engage in armed conflict, even though he will be accorded rights equivalent to those contained in the Third Convention of 1949."

He said the British delegation during working group discussions on the guerrilla question, had "tried to create a balance between on the one hand the protection

OVERSEAS

Nine killed in Karachi as Army opens fire on protesters defying ban on demonstrations

From Richard Wigg, Islamabad, April 22

The imposition of martial law in three of Pakistan's biggest cities got off to a bad start today. In Karachi nine people were killed when, according to eye-witness reports, the Army opened fire on an opposition procession, made up mostly of students who were demonstrating in spite of a ban on demonstrations.

By tonight the unofficial death toll in incidents throughout the country numbered at least 16.

Karachi, Hyderabad and Lahore, the capital of Punjab, were put under martial law last night. The Government today also reimposed a curfew on Lyallpur, the second most important industrial city in Punjab after two people had been killed in clashes.

The city's military administrator immediately warned the population that Army patrols had orders to shoot anyone out of doors other than people on officially approved essential services, who were given special Army passes.

In the Karachi shootings eye-witnesses saw the procession, numbering about 400 to 500

people, had gone to a mosque for Friday prayers. Then as they started demonstrating the Army opened fire. Besides the seven people killed on the spot, two died from injuries on the way to hospital and 15 others were wounded. Troops were reported to have taken away the bodies.

The Karachi Army administrator's first order, banned all processions and meetings, forbade the carrying of arms, and prohibited the use of any loud-speakers except those of mosques.

The curfew, which is indefinite, was raised for a couple of hours to permit Friday prayers. Looters have been warned they will be shot on sight.

Elsewhere in the country, the opposition National Alliance succeeded in expected with its call for a general strike. Shops were all shut, even in Rawalpindi and Islamabad where there is a large population of Government employees.

Last night's Government statement included the phrase that martial law was being imposed in the three cities "in the first instance".

The People's Party members

of the National Assembly after a three-hour meeting at the Assembly here, expressed their "unflinching faith and confidence" in the leadership of Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, tonight, Mr Tahir Mohammad Khan, the Information Minister, told reporters afterwards. The issue of the Prime Minister's resignation had not even been mentioned, he said.

Because of the strike, the Air Force had specially flown in pro-government MPs and senators from Karachi and Punjab. Mr Khan said 153 of the 173 People's Party MPs had attended. Four People's Party MPs have resigned their seats and six Government seats have been declared void by the Election Commission for alleged rigging.

Reflecting perhaps the present mood of the country, a board in the entrance of the Pakistan Parliament today gave a warning: "The carrying of weapons in the Assembly building is strictly forbidden."

Meanwhile, the National Alliance leadership, meeting today in Lahore, issued a statement saying it would not challenge the declaration of martial law at this stage.

Mr Rabin takes a holiday to obey law

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, April 22

Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, handed over the reins of office today to Mr Shimon Peres, his Defence Minister, who is the Labour Party's choice as party leader in the general election on May 17.

Mr Rabin renounced his party's nomination for a second term and, in effect, stepped down from office after it was disclosed he held dollars in an American account in violation of currency restrictions.

Due to a legal quirk, he is prevented from resigning because he has been a caretaker prime minister since December 21, when he resigned and brought down the Government. The law does not allow a minister in a caretaker government to resign.

To stay within the law and yet yield to pressure that he step down at once in favour of Mr Peres, Mr Rabin went on an extended holiday and transferred his authority and functions to Mr Peres. His leave of absence will not exempt him from his constitutional responsibility as Prime Minister, however.

Mr Rabin and his successor today held the last of a series of meetings to arrange for the transfer of authority. Mr Peres will preside at the next Cabinet meeting on Sunday. He will not take over Mr Rabin's desk however, and will work in his office at the Defence Ministry. Mr Rabin's personal aides will remain in his home, but report to Mr Peres.

An official has been assigned to maintain liaison between the men and to keep Mr Rabin informed.

According to an aide, he will remain in the Knesset as a deputy and has indicated that he would like to be a member of the parliamentary foreign affairs and security committee. A source close to him said he will be interested in offers from publishers, as he has to raise £16,000 to pay fines imposed on him and his wife for currency irregularities.

Peking's envoy walks out of Kremlin rally

Moscow, April 22.—Mr Wang Ching-ching, China's acting ambassador in Moscow, walked out of a Kremlin rally in protest against the Soviet Union's role in the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Mr Wang, the chargé d'affaires, left after Mr Mikhail Zimin, a secretary of the Communist Party's central committee, accused China of damaging the cause of peace.

Mr Zimin said the Chinese government's role in the invasion of Czechoslovakia was a betrayal of the principles of socialism and the interests of the working masses.

Mr Wang, who was accompanied by his wife, said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

He said he was leaving the rally because he could not follow the road to socialism.

On some problems of the Juche idea

You requested me to tell how the Juche idea came out. In a nutshell, the idea of Juche is the idea of the revolution and construction as the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for having one's own destiny.

We are not the author of this idea. Ever since the Juche idea has been put forward, it has just laid a special emphasis on this idea.

How timely the necessity of establishing Juche is felt and how much emphasis is laid on it may depend on the social and historical backgrounds of a country.

In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of my country I came to have a firm conviction that we must and could work out our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves. We used our own heads to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well.

Therefore, we naturally underwent indescribable difficulties and had to overcome harsh trials. In this course, however, we obtained valuable experiences and lessons that cannot be bartered for anything. We realized that the Juche idea can be one thorough masses, if only brought to revolutionary awareness, could display a really great force and could lead to the achievement of their own destiny.

Our situation was extremely difficult. We had no experience in running the state or managing the economy. Our country was divided into the north and south at that. We had no place to ask for the ready-made solution to the problem of building a country under this difficult situation.

The first problem that confronted us was whether to take the road to capitalism or the road to socialism, in order to get out of this wretchedness quickly.

The road to capitalism meant predation and oppression. This would not only prevent us from rousing the broad masses of the proletariat to the building of a new country, but also involve a great danger of our country being again subordinated by another imperialism.

Therefore, we could not take the road to capitalism. We decided to go to socialism, but we would be unable to do so with our subjective desire alone. We were faced with the immediate task of the democratic revolution which must be solved before going over to socialism.

So we could not just imitate the socialist model of the Soviet Union. From the outset we had to use our own brains to determine our political system that would be suited to the interests of the working class and other sectors of the working masses and be able to rally the broad masses of the people to the way to carry out democratic socialist reforms that would conform with the specific conditions of our country.

Accordingly, we carried out the democratic revolution, and we went to farm villages and stayed many days with peasants, delving into its methods that would be suited to the situation.

Our experience showed that endeavouring to solve our problems in this way to suit actual conditions was much better than copying foreign things mechanically. Even our post-liberation struggle for the building of a new country proved the correctness of our Juche idea and increased our faith in this idea.

Then, we waged the harsh struggle against the U.S. imperialism, and our country was completely reduced to ashes. This placed us in a very difficult situation in building socialism.

The U.S. imperialism destroyed not only the dwellings, houses and property of the workers and peasants but also the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs and the peasants who were struggling for their socialist revolution, other nations eliminated the capitalists who had been exploiting them by means of appropriating them, but we had no need to do so. Since immediately after the war we had consistently pursued the policy of encouraging the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs, we had to protect the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs.

Up to the present, we have been carrying out the policy of encouraging the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs by side with the workers and the peasants against imperialism.

Moreover, it is necessary for us to protect national capital in our situation where we had not fully developed. However, since the economy of the small and medium capitalists and the rich peasants was destroyed by the war, our Government had no need to take the trouble of reviving the capitalist economy.

Now that everything was ravaged by the war, there was little difference between the small and medium entrepreneurs and the urban handicraftsmen. Everyone became a proletarian, so to speak. They had to pool their efforts and go along the road to socialism. This was the only way for them to survive.

In order to shore up the completely devastated agriculture, the peasants, too, had to do the same.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist proposition that co-operation, even based on primitive techniques, is far superior to individual production, and considering the actual fact that our peasants badly needed to work together to free themselves from the difficult situation, we adopted an original method—boldly pushing ahead with the socialist transformation of agriculture before industrialization. As regards the small and medium entrepreneurs and rich peasants we also chose a unique way—embracing them in the co-operative movement and remoulding them on socialist lines because there was no necessity to co-operate them.

Life again proved the correctness of our Party's line of solving all problems in the interest of our people and conformity with the specific conditions of our country without recourse to any ready-made formula or proposition.

Through this course we have been more deeply convinced

that the most correct stand and attitude to maintain in the revolution and construction is to serve all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, believing in and relying on our own strength with the consciousness as the masters of the revolution.

Our revolution has traversed and is traversing a very complicated and difficult road. Whenever we were confronted with difficulties and ordeals, we maintained the attitude of a master toward the revolution and thereby came to achieve glorious victories. This process made our conviction still more unshakable—a conviction that only by firmly relying on the Juche idea can one thoroughly adhere to the revolutionary stand of the working class and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to the realities of one's country.

You asked me whether you may understand that the Juche idea is embodied as independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. Your understanding is quite correct.

Establishing Juche means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands.

Revolution and construction are a work for the masses of the people. The masses have to be carried out by themselves. Therefore, the transformation of nature and society demands a master position and creative activity.

Basing itself on the interests of our people and on the interests of our revolution, our Party has always maintained a firm independent stand of mapping out all policies and lines with its own efforts and independently carrying out the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance.

Our Party has always been able to achieve victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to collect all potentialities and reserves by themselves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand of the master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the

SPORT

Football

History with Leeds and Liverpool

By Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Today's FA Cup semi-final round matches, Manchester United v Leeds United at Hillsborough and Liverpool v Everton at Maine Road, is as it should be. The clubs are substantial. They are all of the first division and have made 45 previous appearances at the penultimate stage of the competition.

The Cup would be a soulless pursuit if less powerful clubs than today's were rarely seen in the last drama before Wembley, but in recent years they have been satisfied. There is no room for the small man this afternoon. Both matches are compelling and the balance is only fractionally tilted in favour of Liverpool and Leeds emerging to play in the final, as they did in 1965 when Liverpool won 2-1.

All four clubs have special reasons to crave victory today and at Wembley on May 2. Liverpool also have their sights on the European Cup and the championship. The "treble" would be a breathtaking achievement, completing a full set of honours. Everton, revived by their manager, only three successful months, Gordon Lee, are at last seeing a new dawn that is not entirely obscured by the imposing shadow of Anfield.

Manchester United would like to make amends for their failure to reach Southampton at Wembley last season. Leeds United need a measure of success to satisfy their supporters while their manager, Jimmy Armfield, rebuilds on the aging foundations of the team he inherited from Don Revie. History supports the suggestion that it will be Liverpool and Leeds who survive.

In 1965, the year Liverpool beat Leeds to win the Cup, Leeds dispatched Manchester United by 1-0 in a semi-final round replay and in 1970 they won again, but only after two draws. In 1950 and 1971 Liverpool beat Everton by 2-0 and 2-1 at this stage but a more relevant result was probably the 0-0 draw at Goodison Park in a League game last month, thus proving that Everton's revival was not a fluke. Everton's chance of interrupting their neighbours' splendid sequence of cup results has been eroded by injuries, although they still have the comforting thought of a tactical substitute brought on to race past tired defenders.

In their league matches of the past few weeks Manchester United

and Leeds have been unable to conceal their preoccupation with today's Cup meeting in Sheffield. Indeed, Manchester United's chief aim was to win the FA Cup and then their admittance to the League Cup. Another of their problems today is whether to include Pearson or McKenzie in the attack. Pearson's more straightforward determination against Liverpool's rugged defenders is likely to appeal to him.

After so many impressive performances in recent weeks, Liverpool are in a mood to find the fault lines in Everton's defence and if it should become a test of strength and stamina they are unlikely to be stopped. Their injury list, including Thompson, Toshack and Callaghan, has had surprisingly little effect on their team which will probably be unchanged from Wednesday's European Cup win over Zurich.

Highway's ankle injury will not stop him playing and Johnson is likely to be retained in attack, even though Fairclough has recovered from a back injury. Fairclough's greatest value remains as a tactical substitute brought on to race past tired defenders.

In their league matches of the past few weeks Manchester United

Cricket Australian innings opens at the Waldorf

By Alan Gibson

It was an odd place to start the cricket season: the Waldorf Hotel. Still, it was probably warmer than the Park. The Australians held an introductory press conference at the Waldorf yesterday.

These occasions are always more productive of good intentions, sometimes sincerely expressed, than of information. I doubt if any match player will be seen by the press, except to give a few thirty journalists a glass of champagne.

When one of the early Australian sides arrived in this country, at Plymouth, after a sea journey of about 30 days, they proceeded to the Parade Ground of Raglan Barracks to decide a bet made on the voyage. Bonner, a giant of a man as men went in those days, had declared that he would throw a cricket ball a hundred yards, first throw on landing, no practice. He did, offered double or quits on the second throw, and did it again.

I hope I have the details right—you will find the story in George Giffen's *With Bat and Ball*. Now that was the very early tour, but I don't suppose there was a journalist about at Raglan Barracks, unless the *Exeter Flying Post* sent one to their wedding-and-funerals man.

We saw the Australians, nice looking young men for the most part, on their first tour of England. Woodfull, a young Australian of 1930 had, I remember correctly, the same look as the young men of a smaller party. But Woodfull, coming from defeat, was faced with a trickier proposition than Chappell's. Woodfull was told that the team had been instructed not to give private interviews. Woodfull was further told that he should not read the press at all. I asked Chappell (it was a long time ago) whether he would give his side the same advice as Woodfull had. I could not hear his reply, because of the loud noise of the crowd. The Waldorf Hotel and the hearty laughter of the assembled journalists—how could anyone expect a player would not wish to read the press? What a good job, eh, is the bat still open?

Some items of information emerged, or were repeated. Yes, Chappell was the captain. Yes, he was a mending well. Yes, Thomson has passed a fitness test. Yes, Stokes is a good young batsman. Yes, he is a good young batsman. Yes, it is a pity that Lilee is not available. And as for the destiny of the tour, Chappell said: "I would have liked to put to the Australian manager and captain, some words written by E. M. Forster in his book *The Machine Gunners*. 'If I am ever asked to choose between betraying my country and my friend, I trust that I shall have no trouble in betraying my country.' It was once the custom in cricket to do this."

When P. S. Jackson was captain, England and Joe Darling, of Australia, Jackson made a book to square leg. Darling missed the catch because he was tripped by the crowd over the boundary. The crowd was cleared, and Jackson hit the next ball to Darling, in the same place. Darling was not out. He was out afterwards that he had done it deliberately.

Now that, dear old and all, is speculation. I hope that this season's tour will demonstrate, as at least one moment in the Centenary Test did, that cricket is still a sporting game.

Charlton moves on with no immediate plans

By Norman Fox

Jack Charlton, the Middlesex manager who said when he was appointed in 1973 that he would resign if the club did not win an important trophy within four years, duly announced yesterday that he would quit in the end of the season.

Mr Charlton said: "I feel the time has come for me to move on. I also feel that the club could benefit from a change. I do not want the announcement made until the end of the season, but the board were anxious to clear up speculation. I have no immediate plans although obviously I would like to stay in the game."

There is bound to be speculation that he will succeed Johnny Giles, the West Bromwich Albion manager, who also announced his resignation earlier this week after saying he was disillusioned with the role of a manager.

No doubt Mr Charlton is also disillusioned, not necessarily with the system but with the future of Middlesex. He has recently drifted into the middle of the first division after being top in October. He has occasionally voiced discontent at the club's position. Last year he complained that they did not "lift us like the Yorkshire team lift Newcastle". He accused them of being "the biggest money I've met".

Although he may feel disillusioned with the club's achievements, Mr Charlton has done a lot to establish Middlesex in the first division. He led them to the second division in his first season and won the League Cup. He refused to have a contract, but won security for himself and the club. Defensive tactics in away matches won them few admirers

Ipswich's chance to go top

Middlesex's league title hopes were boosted today when the team met at Portman Road today. With Liverpool in the FA Cup semi-final and Manchester City not playing, Ipswich will go back to the top if they win and Middlesex, who have not won in 32 matches, may be in no mood to play. Ipswich will go back to the top if they win and Middlesex, who have not won in 32 matches, may be in no mood to play.

Jack Charlton may recall the goalkeeper, Jim Platt, who when he fell out four months ago, Ipswich have injuries to four key players. Paul Mariner (hamstring), John Barker (calf), Mick Mills (knee) and George Burley (ankle) face fitness tests.

Most of the other first division matches involve teams in the relegation zone. Tottenham Hotspur travel to Stoke without their 220,000-winger, Peter Taylor, who has an ankle injury, and Keith Burley, who has a knee injury. Their 275,000 signing from Stoke City in the party.

Cornwall, just above Tottenham, have Jim Holton available against Arsenal at Highbury. He limped off on his first appearance in the County League, but he is now fit. Sunderland, with 15 points from their last eight games at Roker, will have a tough time against the visitors. Ipswich, who expect to have their Welsh international winger, Leighton James, fit after an ankle injury.

Botham blows hot on cold day

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent
LORD'S: MCC drew with Warwickshire.

There was never much chance of a result at Lord's yesterday, in spite of a couple of declarations. Botham, who has been possible since he was a boy, was in a good mood, but by asking Middlesex to score 172 at more than five runs a ball, he showed that he was not. It was too much to ask on a cool, disagreeable day.

Of the two sides the champion county looked, in fact, noticeably the weaker, which, I suppose, is as it should have been. Their batsmen were generally struggling, and they had to make do with a few runs in the session and Hedges for this early during MCC.

Yesterday's first declaration came 20 minutes before lunch, Barclay closing Middlesex's first innings when they were still 44 behind. They would have been more but for Edmonds and Ross managing to make batting seem a good deal easier than those who had gone before them. Ross is vying with Gould for the wicket-keeper's place in the Middlesex side. As for Edmonds, not many days will go by without his convincing someone what a gifted cricketer he is.

As in MCC's first innings, Barclay was out early—on a nasty ball this time—but Atkey, Ross and Hedges were not out. The more confident they became the

Oxford and Amiss are well wrapped up

By Richard Streeton

OXFORD: Warwickshire beat Oxford University by eight wickets.

Some late excitement and a clear-cut result both came under the auspices of the first day's play at Oxford University yesterday. Warwickshire, who were in the second innings, were finally left the straight-forward contest in eight overs to win. They achieved this with five balls to spare for the loss of Amis and Smith.

Three hours remained when Oxford were in the second innings with a deficit of 34 runs. They were always on the defensive from the first ball when Parnhamman was caught in the gully square leg. But Brown then took three quick wickets. Bourne finally bowled Gurr, the last Oxford batsman, with the first ball of the second innings. There were 23 minutes left when Warwickshire were in: Amiss was caught in the gully and Smith was caught in the square leg. Obviously inevitable and at least the closing interest compensated for another bleak and miserable day of which to play cricket.

Showing the common sense of both teams throughout could hardly be discounted as they kept moving across the Park by a bit more and gusty wind. Several players in fact were back under their own flags, with the record for longest going to Amis, who he batted on Thursday, apparently, he was a chess player (purely for fun), a 1-shirt, two cricket shirts, and five sweaters.

The ball's behaviour was consistently eccentric off the seam, and Michael Harvey was taken to a famous on view, at times obtained unpleasant life from the pitch. Gurr, whose promise was noticed

Cricket scores and statistics for MCC vs Warwickshire and Oxford vs Warwickshire.

Tennis

Australian men and British women in finals

Lesley Charles reached her fourth final in three months in the tournament, sponsored by Robinsons, at Norwich yesterday. She mustered a blistering win over Cathy Fry, 6-3, 6-0, and stands one match away from regaining the title she won in 1974.

In today's final the meek Caroline Lewis, a former international, who beat the top seed Susan Mappin, 6-4, 6-0. All the semi-final matches were won by the victor, but Miss Charles controlled the ball better than most.

Miss Mappin was upset by a fine decision against her in the third game. Miss Lewis won the game to lead 5-4 and Miss Mappin won only 12 points in the second set. The men's final will be between two Americans, John Marks and Keith Hancock. Marks' best Australian, Great Britain's best survivor, 6-1, 6-4.

RESULTS: Men's Singles, semi-final round: J. Marks, 6-3, 6-0; K. Hancock, 6-3, 6-0. Women's Singles, semi-final round: L. Charles, 6-3, 6-0; C. Fry, 6-3, 6-0. Women's Singles, quarter-final round: L. Charles, 6-3, 6-0; C. Fry, 6-3, 6-0. Women's Singles, quarter-final round: L. Charles, 6-3, 6-0; C. Fry, 6-3, 6-0.

No rest for Cardiff against Sydney

From the great pastures of Ayrshire where they came unstuck against Buckinghamshire in midweek, the Sydney rugby side, on their world tour, move on today to Cardiff, for the hardest fixture during their brief sojourn in these islands. Their captain, Garry Fay, leads a XV which includes four other Welsh internationals: M. Morgan, W. Wright, Pearce and Crowe, and Cardiff for their part show no disposition to rest any of their eminent players before they meet Newport in the Welsh Cup final next Saturday. Gerald Davies and Gareth Edwards are listed in the home team, and so is Alex Finlayson, the former Welsh centre.

Not all of the weekend activity in London will be centred round the seven-a-side game, although there will be plenty of that going on this afternoon as 280 clubs contest the preliminary rounds of

West Indians to miss first one-day match

Only the Warwickshire batsman Alvin Kalichar and Gloucestershire's new all-rounder, Collis King, of the West Indies, are expected to play in today's first series of Benson and Hedges Cup matches. But arrangements for work out they will be on opposing sides at Edgbaston.

Four of the leading West Indian players will miss the important match between Hampshire and Lancashire at Southampton. Hampshire's Gordon Greenidge and Andy Roberts will not be back in time and Lancashire's Clive Lloyd and their new fast bowler, Colin Croft, are not arriving at Southampton until Sunday morning. Croft may go to Southampton to join his colleagues if the start is delayed or interrupted by rain.

There are five uncapped players in the Yorkshire 13 for their match against Middlesex at Lord's.

All members of the Pakistan touring side who are under contract to English counties have reported back.

Real tennis Angus stakes claim to twelfth title

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

Howard Angus, having played through the racks season without winning a championship, begins the defence of his real tennis singles title this weekend. Having won the event for the past 11 years, Angus, aged 32, should make it a dozen. His chief rival is Alan Lovell, but so far this former Oxford University captain has been unable to make much impression on Angus, though he is indisputably the second best amateur in the country.

Ten players including Andrew Windham, who has yet to fulfil his promise, John Ward an escapee from squash racks and a very useful player, and Richard Cooper, making a comeback after illness, have been accepted into the championship proper. Another six are in the process of qualification. Harvey was taken to a third set by Hugo Robson before the latter, at 0-3 in the final set, retired with muscular trouble in his racket arm.

RESULTS: Amateur Championships, qualifying round: D. M. P. Harvey, 6-2, 6-0; R. Cooper, 6-2, 6-0; A. Lovell, 6-2, 6-0; H. Robson, 6-2, 6-0; J. Ward, 6-2, 6-0; A. Windham, 6-2, 6-0.

Squash rackets Anxious time for England as Sweden improve

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

The outcome of the European amateur squash rackets championship depends on today's play-off between England and Sweden at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield. England have won all four previous championships. The home countries dominated the first two but in 1975 and 1976 Sweden finished above Ireland and Wales. Yesterday the Swedes beat Scotland, and thus for the first time forced them into third place.

An equally interesting indication of the game's advance in Scandinavia is the fact that Finland today play off with Ireland for fourth place. Ireland showed a remarkable improvement in 1975 and seventh last year. Yesterday, they had their luck lay in a morning's rest while Wales were having a tiring match with Ireland.

In the afternoon, the fresh Finns were too good for Wales, who therefore dropped to sixth place. Ireland showed a remarkable improvement in 1975 and seventh last year. Yesterday, they had their luck lay in a morning's rest while Wales were having a tiring match with Ireland.

England, too, have had cause for anxiety. Richardson scratched with conjunctivitis, and Kenyon, who had an operation on Tuesday to split the stomach round a troublesome stone, has not played yet, and is unlikely to play today. In addition, Leslie Robinson and O'Connor were also under the weather early in the week and Ayrton has just recovered from a back injury and is not as match fit as he would like to be.

England beat Scotland 2-0, Results: 1. England, 2-0; 2. Sweden, 1-1; 3. Ireland, 1-1; 4. Wales, 1-1; 5. Scotland, 0-2; 6. Finland, 0-2.

Today's fixtures

Table of football fixtures for today, including FA Cup semi-finals and various league matches.

Table of football fixtures for tomorrow, including various league matches.

Table of football fixtures for the following day, including various league matches.

Table of football fixtures for the following day, including various league matches.

Table of football fixtures for the following day, including various league matches.

SPORT

Golf

Garrido takes lead in Madrid Open with round of 68

Madrid, April 22.—Antonio Garrido of Spain, took a four-stroke lead in the Madrid Open golf championship here today with a round of 68 in the third round to give him a total of 207 (nine under par).

Sunday, April 23, of South Africa, also returned a 68 to move into second place on 211.

Christy O'Connor Senior, who was nine strokes behind the leaders at the end of the second round, declared himself fit to play today. O'Connor damaged himself in the first round of the weekly Spanish championship and has been limping badly at the Club de Campo here.

The Welshman David Vaughan, who had a doctor yesterday because of back trouble, also pronounced himself fit to carry on. He and Spanish Severiano Ballesteros, the leading money winner in Europe last season.

Three players, Britain's Eddie Peacock and Spain's Francisco Arévalo and Antonio Garrido, shared the lead in 139, going into the third round.

Equestrianism

Madrid makes dressage opponents look pedestrian

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Karl Schultz and Madrigal won the Olympic bronze medals in dressage, having led throughout the competition. They were back into third place in the show jumping. Yesterday they outstripped their rivals again in the dressage cross-country.

They performed a dressage that was active and accurate, compared with the pedestrian performances of even the best that had gone before. With a score of only 23.8 penalty points, they have the equivalent of half a medal in hand over their closest opponents, Captain Mark Phillips, on his own horse, Persian Holiday.

Madrid is not likely to refuse over today's cross-country assignment, which is extremely fair and straightforward. It has been open to boost the confidence of the young Moscow candidates. Madrigal, a nine-year-old chestnut, may have his ill-fated Olympic problems ironed out during the winter.

Indeed, there was surely little else to do because the German horsehouse during the winter and the winter already foot-perfect. It could be that the Queen will present the Madrid trophy to Sir Henry on Sunday to the first German winner.

Captain Phillips, who did well to finish in sixth place on Thursday on the Queen's horse, Godwin, has come into second place on Persian Holiday, who was bred in Gloucestershire by the prominent stallion, Black Shuck. The 24.8 penalty points, he is prominently

Athletics

Foster to lead Gateshead to an unusual distinction

By Cliff Temple

Athletics Correspondent

Gateshead Harriers, led by Brendan Foster, can complete an unusual treble by winning the AAA national 12-stage road relay title at Sutton Coldfield this afternoon. Not only would victory be their third consecutive win in the event, but it would also complete a difficult winter double of success in the national team cross-country championship and the national road relay, also for the third consecutive year.

The cross-country event needs to be good men, the road relay 12, and to be successful in both events, quality and depth. Gateshead Harriers, the 1976 national cross-country title by a huge margin and, although they only finished third in the Northern Cross-country relay on their home course earlier this month, they were withholding a number of

Hockey

Luck deserts the Irish in first match of series

By Sydney Friskin

England, Scotland, Ireland and the Netherlands assembled in Dublin yesterday for an international hockey tournament. The results of which could be crucial for Ireland and Scotland who are hoping for a place in the Intercontinental Cup in Rome (September 22 to October 1). The Dutch started well by beating Ireland 1-0.

A controversial goal in the 22nd minute of the second half by T. Van 't Beek, who came on as a substitute, gave the Dutch team a victory they barely deserved. The umpire first disallowed the goal, awarding a long corner, but after spirited Dutch protests he consulted the other umpire and then changed his mind. The Dutch had luck continue when, before the end, what seemed a perfectly good goal by O'Meara was disallowed for alleged dangerous play.

The occasion is not so exciting for England and the Netherlands who have already qualified for the World Cup to be held in Buenos Aires next year from March 19.

Snooker

Mountjoy chases new title

Douglas Mountjoy, the Welsh and world amateur snooker champion, playing in his first professional tournament emerged as a strong contender for the world title when he scored a 13-12 win over Alex Higgins, the Irish champion and No 2 seed, at Sheffield last night.

Mountjoy trailed 9-7 going into the final period but opened with a break of 102 and went on to win five of the six frames to lead 12-10. Higgins responded by levelling the match at 12-12 and looked the winner when he led by 35 with only two reds left in the decider.

Racing

Blushing Groom should be caused little embarrassment by rivals

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 22

Blushing Groom will be unaware of his 52m plus price when he contests the Poule d'Essai des Poulains at Longchamp on Sunday, and it is impossible to oppose the Aga Khan's colt, whose odds are sure to be most unattractive. I believe that the battle will be for second place, which I expect to be filled by Phary, and third position in France's first classic of the season may go to the Alec Head-trained Arc Peruvian.

François Mathet has trained Blushing Groom to win six of his seven races, including all of the top juvenile events in France last year. He has had just one losing year, the Prix de Fontainebleau at Longchamp on April 3, and this he won in excellent style by two lengths and a half and the same from Water Boy and Phary. It is amazing to think when you hear about Blushing Groom's value now, that he was bought for 30,000 francs for 16,500 guineas by Keith Freeman at Newmarket in 1974.

Phary ended last season by taking the Prix de la Forêt from Lady Mere, the winner yesterday of the Princess Elizabeth Stakes at Epsom. Jack Channington junior is expecting a much better showing from his colt after his run behind Blushing Groom in the Prix de Fontainebleau. Arc Peruvian, in only the second year of his career, finished fourth in the Fontainebleau after making much of the early running.

The group two Prix Noailles may well go to Mr Marcel Boussac's Anyator, who burst the heavy ground when finishing fourth in the Prix Groseille on April 3. As a two-year-old, the son of Sir Gaylord finished four lengths second to Blushing Groom in the Grand Critérium, but he had the distinction of beating J. O. Tobin by a head to secure that position. Anyator will be great most of the season.

PRIZ NOAILLES (Group II: 3-y-o: £23,474; 1m 3f)

11111-1 Blushing Groom, F. Mathet, 9-2; 2-2 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 3-3 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 4-4 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 5-5 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 6-6 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 7-7 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 8-8 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 9-9 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 10-10 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 11-11 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 12-12 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 13-13 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 14-14 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 15-15 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 16-16 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 17-17 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 18-18 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 19-19 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 20-20 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 21-21 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 22-22 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 23-23 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 24-24 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 25-25 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 26-26 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 27-27 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 28-28 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 29-29 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 30-30 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 31-31 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 32-32 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 33-33 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 34-34 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 35-35 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 36-36 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 37-37 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 38-38 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 39-39 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 40-40 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 41-41 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 42-42 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 43-43 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 44-44 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 45-45 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 46-46 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 47-47 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 48-48 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 49-49 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 50-50 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 51-51 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 52-52 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 53-53 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 54-54 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 55-55 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 56-56 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 57-57 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 58-58 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 59-59 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 60-60 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 61-61 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 62-62 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 63-63 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 64-64 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 65-65 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 66-66 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 67-67 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 68-68 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 69-69 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 70-70 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 71-71 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 72-72 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 73-73 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 74-74 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 75-75 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 76-76 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 77-77 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 78-78 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 79-79 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 80-80 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 81-81 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 82-82 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 83-83 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 84-84 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 85-85 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 86-86 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 87-87 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 88-88 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 89-89 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 90-90 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 91-91 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 92-92 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 93-93 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 94-94 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 95-95 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 96-96 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 97-97 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 98-98 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 99-99 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 100-100 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 101-101 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 102-102 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 103-103 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 104-104 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 105-105 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 106-106 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 107-107 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 108-108 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 109-109 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 110-110 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 111-111 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 112-112 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 113-113 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 114-114 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 115-115 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 116-116 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 117-117 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 118-118 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 119-119 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 120-120 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 121-121 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 122-122 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 123-123 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 124-124 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 125-125 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 126-126 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 127-127 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 128-128 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 129-129 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 130-130 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 131-131 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 132-132 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 133-133 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 134-134 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 135-135 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 136-136 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 137-137 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 138-138 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 139-139 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 140-140 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 141-141 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 142-142 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 143-143 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 144-144 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 145-145 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 146-146 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 147-147 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 148-148 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 149-149 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 150-150 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 151-151 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 152-152 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 153-153 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 154-154 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 155-155 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 156-156 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 157-157 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 158-158 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 159-159 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 160-160 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 161-161 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 162-162 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 163-163 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 164-164 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 165-165 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 166-166 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 167-167 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 168-168 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 169-169 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 170-170 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 171-171 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 172-172 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 173-173 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 174-174 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 175-175 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 176-176 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 177-177 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 178-178 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 179-179 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 180-180 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 181-181 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 182-182 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 183-183 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 184-184 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 185-185 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 186-186 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 187-187 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 188-188 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 189-189 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 190-190 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 191-191 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 192-192 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 193-193 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 194-194 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 195-195 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 196-196 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 197-197 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 198-198 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 199-199 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 200-200 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 201-201 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 202-202 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 203-203 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 204-204 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 205-205 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 206-206 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 207-207 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 208-208 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 209-209 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 210-210 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 211-211 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 212-212 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 213-213 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 214-214 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 215-215 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 216-216 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 217-217 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 218-218 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 219-219 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 220-220 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 221-221 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 222-222 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 223-223 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 224-224 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 225-225 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 226-226 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 227-227 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 228-228 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 229-229 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 230-230 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 231-231 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 232-232 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 233-233 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 234-234 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 235-235 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 236-236 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 237-237 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 238-238 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 239-239 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 240-240 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 241-241 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 242-242 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 243-243 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 244-244 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 245-245 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 246-246 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 247-247 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 248-248 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 249-249 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 250-250 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 251-251 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 252-252 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 253-253 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 254-254 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 255-255 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 256-256 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 257-257 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 258-258 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 259-259 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 260-260 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 261-261 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 262-262 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 263-263 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 264-264 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 265-265 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 266-266 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 267-267 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 268-268 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 269-269 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 270-270 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 271-271 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 272-272 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 273-273 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 274-274 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 275-275 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 276-276 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 277-277 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 278-278 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 279-279 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 280-280 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 281-281 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 282-282 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 283-283 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 284-284 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 285-285 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 286-286 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 287-287 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 288-288 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 289-289 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 290-290 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 291-291 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 292-292 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 293-293 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 294-294 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 295-295 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 296-296 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 297-297 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 298-298 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 299-299 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 300-300 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 301-301 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 302-302 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 303-303 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 304-304 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 305-305 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 306-306 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 307-307 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 308-308 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 309-309 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 310-310 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 311-311 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 312-312 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 313-313 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 314-314 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 315-315 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 316-316 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 317-317 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 318-318 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 319-319 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 320-320 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 321-321 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 322-322 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 323-323 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 324-324 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 325-325 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 326-326 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 327-327 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 328-328 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 329-329 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 330-330 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 331-331 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 332-332 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 333-333 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 334-334 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 335-335 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 336-336 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 337-337 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 338-338 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 339-339 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 340-340 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 341-341 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 342-342 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 343-343 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 344-344 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 345-345 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 346-346 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 347-347 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 348-348 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 349-349 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 350-350 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 351-351 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 352-352 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 353-353 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 354-354 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 355-355 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 356-356 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 357-357 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 358-358 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 359-359 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 360-360 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 361-361 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 362-362 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 363-363 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 364-364 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 365-365 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 366-366 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 367-367 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 368-368 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 369-369 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 370-370 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 371-371 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 372-372 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 373-373 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 374-374 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 375-375 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 376-376 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 377-377 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 378-378 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 379-379 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 380-380 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 381-381 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 382-382 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 383-383 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 384-384 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 385-385 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 386-386 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 387-387 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 388-388 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 389-389 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 390-390 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 391-391 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 392-392 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 393-393 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 394-394 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 395-395 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 396-396 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 397-397 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 398-398 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 399-399 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 400-400 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 401-401 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 402-402 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 403-403 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 404-404 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 405-405 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 406-406 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 407-407 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 408-408 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 409-409 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 410-410 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 411-411 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 412-412 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 413-413 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 414-414 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 415-415 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 416-416 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 417-417 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 418-418 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 419-419 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 420-420 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 421-421 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 422-422 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 423-423 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 424-424 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 425-425 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 426-426 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 427-427 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 428-428 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 429-429 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 430-430 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 431-431 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 432-432 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 433-433 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 434-434 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 435-435 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 436-436 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 437-437 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 438-438 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 439-439 Arc Peruvian, J. Channington, 9-2; 440-440 Anyator, M. Boussac, 9-2; 441-441 Water Boy, F. Mathet, 9-2; 442-442 Phary, F. Mathet, 9-2; 443-443 Arc Peruvian, J. Ch

Saturday Review

Conquering Christie

by Emma Lathen

Agatha Christie is pale and parcel of real life in the United States, in sickness and in health, in good times and bad. Two million Americans are currently watching her on the screen at any given moment of the day it is safe to say that half of them are either having their temperature taken or reading an Agatha Christie novel. She is at a veterans' hospital in the Midwest reports her 394 assorted Christie wear out faster than they can be replaced. She is the toast of prominent New England teaching hospital stocks a hundred titles, of which 45 are Agatha Christie and always will be. Boston's famous Lynde in Hospital it would be an adventurous friend who appeared during visiting hours bearing anything but an Agatha Christie. The odds of twins probably expect two.

In the long twilight of life as well, our 22,431,000 senior citizens lean heavily on Agatha Christie. For the elderly confined to nursing and convalescent homes she is more than a prop. She is a necessity. Says the specialist charged with bookmobile deliveries in the Denver area: "I put Agatha Christie right up there with Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security in making old age tolerable."

Even before the golden years, Agatha Christie comforts the unfortunate. In every year, Talking Books for the Blind puts 13 to 15 Agatha Christies on tapes and records. And far outnumbering the visually handicapped are the four million Americans in jail. The convict librarian at a major Federal Correctional Facility in California says: "She's the perfect escape reading. The only trouble is keeping her on the shelves. You can't trust some of these guys."

And what about that beleaguered school principal, strayed out of jail, and now yet signed up for early retirement? Do they seize on the shrinking prime of life as a respite from the endless reading and re-reading of 85 novels? In a sense, they do. They turn to literature to escape the problems of the world. But ask a bookie for odds on the Christmas presentation of any suburban dramatic group, and he will offer you three to two that it is either *Witness* for the Prosecution or *The Snowstop*. Problem is, *Snowstop* has reconsidered Dame Agatha for serious thinkers.

Age and state of pupillage may affect how one takes Agatha Christie—best or with a flourish—Christie—not with a flourish—but not, apparently, personal finances. Beh! lightening is now the rage and has made a mockery of Derolich's catchy phrase, "The more you have, the more you want." Pie and Chervil, hot dogs, apple pie and Chervil, let's. Sports attendance is plummeting, hot dogs are selling at the price of steak, and automobile sales do not bear examination. Apple pie and Chervil, let's. The American, American favourites, durable and recession-proof. Nor is this the first time. In 1931, when banks were collapsing all over the country, *Good Housekeeping* ran its first article on Mrs Christie, her hard-boiled detective, mounted on unemployment, farm lulls and the flooding of the Mississippi River did not keep the *Saturday Review of Literature*, the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Time* magazine silent. And it paid Agatha Christie serious attention during every phase of the business cycle since, including turning points. At first glance it would appear that Dame Agatha is not severely above the clouds of prosperity or depression. But at this very moment some technician is probably correlating variations in Christie sales with fluctuations in Dow-Jones averages. And if it is new born, ready to take its place with the Gross National Product and the rate of inflation, it would be a fitting sign that the Agatha Christie triumph in the United States.

Measurement of a phenomenon, however, is one thing, and explanation is another. Agatha Christie is one such literary critic who has asked the question with genuine and growing bewilderment. Their pardonable zeal to expose the Tolstoyan tendency blinds them to the essence of Gutenberg's invention. They fail to recognize that, ever since the availability of the printed press, mankind has been determined to read. And Americans, as usual, have taken a simple human desire and run away with it. Shakespeare and Defoe were the first to go to the frontier in covered wagons. Sir Walter Scott gave birth to the mythology of the Old South. After fourteen years of the Civil War, the sadies, millgrills in the Merrimack Valley swooned over Charles Dickens.

Now genius is just as rare in literature as it is every place



Photograph by John Hedgecoe

else. The world has long accepted the fact that the lack of a Wren or a Bulfinch has never prevented people from erecting buildings. Instead they have settled for the nearest reliable craftsman, and left the question of navigation to discover the aesthetic excellence of the stone cottages in the Cotswolds and the wooden farmhouses of Vermont.

In the same sense, Agnatha Clark has written a vernacular art form in her own right. And there is no doubt at all about the nature of her functionalism. She writes a readable book, a book that remains readable come hell or high water, one that is so good it would explain her sales in the U.S. in the world.

American enthusiasts of James Joyce or Virginia Woolf do not see it this way. An embattled crew—as they have to be—they fight every inch of the way. Very well, they concede grudgingly, Agatha Christie is an honest, reliable craftsman. What's so wonderful about that? Surely there are plenty of them around. What makes this one so attractive to the American reading public?

In some circles it is useless to reply that readable writers are not really thick on the ground. Provocative, insightful, gritty . . . yes. Readable . . . no. Narrative thrust, as we must all admit, is hopelessly old-fashioned. But then, so are most book readers, at least in this country. Coteries may be interested in the psyche; people still like stories. *Agatha Christie is, par excellence, a*

Fortunately the second reason is less invidious. By making her works so authentically English, by becoming a chronicle of British small beer, Christie creates a special dimension of interest for her foreign audience, including Americans. The intricate embroidery of domestic trivia obscures some of her consistent defects, such as shallow characterization and hackneyed situations. As the time goes on, her untouched great strengths—the absolute mastery of puzzle, the glinting edge of humor, the accurate social eye. There are millions of us ready to accept a satisfactory trade-off.

A chorus of unanimity rises on at least one of these points. Friend and foe alike bow to the queen of the puzzle. Even Christie plot resolution has been hailed as a masterpiece of sleight-of-hand and stratagem. Tributes like these are heart-warming and deserved. They are not, however, altogether accurate. Agatha Christie's brilliance lies in her rare appreciation of the human condition, the problems inherent in any standard situation. She herself rarely condescends to misdirect; she lets the cliché do it for her. When a sexually carnivorous young woman

appears on the Christie scene, the reader, recognizing the stock figure of the home wrecker, needs no further inducement to trip down the garden path of self-deception. Willfully misinterpreting every word, she believes that he has strayed so far into the brambles by the time of the inevitable murder that nothing can get him back on course. Then the solution, the keystone of which is simply the durability of the man's misanthropic attachment, comes as a startling anticlimax for the hero—not to mention the carnivore. The contrived variations on this theme are explored in *End Under the Sun*, *British Five Little Pigs*, and *Death on the Nile*.

The same deadly common sense informs the Christs' approach to impersonation and collusion. After all, any mystery afficionado worth his salt knows how to react when a large forerunner and several dubious characters are introduced conspicuously before him. Like Parlov, too, he's been there before. Then comes the grand finale, the bland Christie assumption that, if an inheritance is worth sheenigans now, it was worth even more when the victim was still a fore-good heavens!—the impostor is not any of those obvious suspects but is the man, or woman, who is already enjoying full possession of the money bags. So runs the logic of *Dead Man's Folly*. *Announced*, *There Is a Tide* (Taken at the Flood in Britain), and *Dead Man's Folly*. The twist is then reversed for *Funerals Are Fatal* (After the Funeral), in which the husband of a one death later, instead of one death sooner, than expected

This Christie penchant for exhaustive combinations and permutations really blossoms whenever two people conspire to commit a crime. Oundulish and his partner's descriptions abound. Bat, by and large, is safe to say that whenever an obvious male n'er-do-well exists, no woman is ineligible to be his accomplice. In this respect Dame Agatha showed her colour. In *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* she had *the* *Miss Marple* as *an Aijafar at Styles*, where the gruff, middle-aged companion, complete with tweeds and walking-stick, emerges as a passionate and capable partner. In these promising beginnings she has made a clean sweep of the field, including the devoted secretary (*Sparkling Goida*), the protective Swedish child lover (*My Cousin Rachel*), the normal housemaid (*A Packer Full of Rye*), and the crisply independent poor relation (*The Parrot Murderers*, in Britain called *My Cousin Rachel*). Yet for a ruthless exploiter of every conceivable possibility, these achievements were not enough. The apotheosis of Christie's conspiracy is in *Green Gables Murder*, *The Cat in the Hat*, *The Murder of Miss Galloway*, otherwise the *Orient Express*, where everybody is guilty.

All of this lies well within

the canon of the classic detective story and is deeply satisfying to those of us who like to see a rigid form explored to its outermost limits. But inevitably the further Asghar Chaudhry goes, the more he strays from the closer the bounds of overshooting the quotas of credulity. Here is where her expert market enjoys a pleasant advantage. An English reader might be tempted to say, "Not so much an American, by the time we have absorbed the larger realities of English life, to be illustrated by St. Mary Mead, than a novel by a British writer." For example, there is the geography of England. To American eyes, this involves an incredible number of people in

very constructed space. What's more, instead of trying to spread out, they all seem to be going into London, apparently to find their way to the solicitors, to visit their dentists, to scour the white sales. What is wrong, asks the bemused American, with the dentists of Kilchester? Is there something about the pillowcases of Wolverhampton that we do not understand?

Similarly, any real estate transaction poses pitfalls for New World innocents. What exactly are these orders to view? Why is the role of the real estate agent so antiquated? Who says the race and God help us, are they serious about deductions?

The vexatious topic of class and caste naturally remains

perplexing. We Americans understand well-bred ladies in the garden and perfect gentlemen at their clubs. We are sure of killing a man with an accurate rustic on faith. But the *terra incognita* between the two remains baffling. What do holiday camps, lipsticks from Woolworth's, and my countrymen deriving from patent medicines really mean? Why are chemists, in any of their guises, automatically untrustworthy?

And there is the eternal question of age. Who among us young men do count as old? Above all, when do people retire? Every American, assiduously working his way through the *Christie novel*, can grasp

The broad outlines of employment are clear enough. The service men will be made of all those 50-year-old men, coming home to marry and start families as country gentlemen. They will be given substantial quantum plot-inducing vanguard behaviour that is going to seem bizarre after this initial monstrous aberration.

They will be the ultimate mystification. What in the world do these people do, day in, day out? The men, including the ex-Empire-builders, are going to be given jobs that they regularly retire. For what purpose is never made clear.

The ladies, lamenting the loss of prewar domestic staffs, are going to be given cleaning help and village girls. They are certainly not pushing a vacuum cleaner around. As for

children, apparently they pack their bags for school as soon as they can walk.

Even before he stumbles over a body in the library, the American reader realizes that he lacks the proper yardstick to measure normal English behavior. What if the impersonal, cold-blooded *Murder in the Mews* is announced as a hundred unexamined practical problems? It takes place in a community where no single middle-class householder seems to work for a living. Perhaps, in the absence of Chipping Norton, the practice of patrician life is automatically mishandled. In *Dead Man's Folly* it might seem at first blush unnatural that an army deserter, simply by growing his beard and changing his

name, could return to the home of his ancestors and escape recognition. But the neighbouring gentry are so busy snubbing the upstart, that it may be said to be a good thing that he is not a good look at him. Then there is the marriage between Ailsair Blunt and the world's greatest heiress in *The Patriotic Murders*. Why was there no press coverage to reveal to the public that the marriage is here? The explanation leaps to the mind trained by Agatha Christie. Ailsair Blunt is a modest unassuming English gentleman who single-handedly controls the British Government. He is so important that he manages all that, he is certainly equal to the task of suppressing a few wedding pictures.

The Nix could continue indefinitely, but the moral is self-evident. To read Agatha Christie, an American is required to abandon all his own preconceptions and to understand himself to a never-never world where voices are rarely raised, where breeding is more important than money, and where a really good housekeeper makes more than anything else. In this climate the fanciful becomes the natural, and who cares what all these people do? When we meet them there is no need to ask them questions, and they are occupied answering false questions, manufacturing false evidence, and suspecting their nearest and dearest.

[illegible][illegible]

With *Mirrors*, Miss Maple is unapologetically white-baired, white-skinned, white-eyed, and white. Her American contemporary is much-dyed, much-corseted, much-dieted. But in a moment of clear-eyed vision, it is the American who respectfully admits: "Wonderful how that old hag keeps her face so young!" And they say of me. But they know I'm an old hag all right!" Because every woman, short of the mental defectives, knows that age cannot be hidden, it can only be made more palatable.

They Came to Baghdad features a young man growing gloomier and gloomier as he describes the exalted cultural goals of his employment in Rickoff, Dickson, Death (or

Unack in England? We watch a young woman consciously imitating an Italian, and in a desperate attempt to engage the attention of the young psychologist she fancies. In *So Many Steps to Death* (in Britain *Destination Unknown*) there is a scene in which a young man would be suicide is interrupted in *flagrante delicto* by a courteous representative of British Intelligence inquiring if she might not prefer a more palatable subject. These imperceptible moments are not essential to Agatha Christie's plots. They are simply her commentaries on youth, age, self-pity and courtship. Little new observations on the human condition, village newspapers and curious

neighbours, they are as meaningful in New York and Helsinki and Tokyo—as they are in London.

For extra measure, the Cambridge assemblage includes a gallery of byelines which transcend minor considerations of reality, creatures of inspired fancy. These sensible jetties, which can be incorporated under the title of *The Crazy Ladies*, rarely figure as prominent members of the cast. But they are for ever coming back to haunt the crowd in *Car Among the Pigeons* who likes to spend her time riding around Anatolia in local buses. There is Miss Lemon, the perpetually harassed and harassed performance fixing system. There is Mrs. Sumnerhewes, raising domestic incompetence to un-

imagined heights. And finally there are the happy interludes when the celebrated authoress takes a long cool look at the craziest lady of them all, that celebrated authoress, Mrs. Ariadne Oller.

No, Agatha Christie is not a comic writer. Black humour, mordant wit, condescending irony are thank God alien to her native genius. She is the author of straightforward light fiction who uses humour as leavening so that, throughout her great period, everything she wrote breathes a spirit of sanity, kindness and detachment. It is quite enough to endear her to millions of readers.

And then, while their guard is down, she tells them more about what has happened in England since the First World War than *The Times*—either of London or New York. That quick and unerring eye for the important is one of the marks of social history. In *Stigles* we start out with servants, with open fires, with bedroom candles. Little by little, the servants fade away, electric lights take the bedroom, and the open hearth warms the back. No one, including *The Economist*, has tracked the shift of English household practice from labour-intensive to capital-intensive with such un-

Outside the home her character, too, they are derived from a golden age that existed, move competently through one social upheaval after another. Wartime rationing, austerity, National Health— all formed part of Agatha Christie's childhood in England. So too did educational grants and youth hostels in London, West Indian hospital nurses and bus conductors, the very rich staying rich in a well-known London suburb. Agatha mentioned these things to us long before anybody else did because she had a pointing eye. Capital punishment disappeared for Christie murderers, and

young people lack those needed to make the transition from employment to the independent life. In order to share apartments and Agatha Christie registers the fact, then casually dismisses it on the grounds that employment goes up and down and youth movement is upward and it is all there, as seen from the inside. There is no pretension, no didacticism, and it is the record of an era, drawn dispassionately and effectively.

Even on the delicate ground of class, Christie rarely sets a foot wrong. Here her victory consists less in unearthing a delicate truth than in avoiding its alienation. Refined creative instinct, or a bit of horse sense, saved Christie from the obvious. *Agatha Christie's Hecate Foot to New York* is Mr. Mapple's to Washington. The English readers must draw their own conclusions from the city, using these clues. Indeed, Christie was generally sparing

in bar use of Americans. In the early years, she liked the hackneyed American millionaires as he appears in *The Mystery of the Blue Train* and *The Big Four*. Thereafter she began substituting home-grown products for American stereotypes. The amoral Hollywood actress in *Thirteen at Dinner* (Britain's *Lord Edgware Dies*) is English. *The nouveau riche* in *Easy to Kill* (much as *Easy*) is a local boy. Moneygrubbing Babbitts are likely to hail from the City. When a woman of the wide open is called for, she comes from on the Empire, not Texas. Bronze-brothers (and some culprits) come from Kenya or Ceylon.

Naturally, when Christie's focus shifted from the "man-of-house to the village, great wealth became less central to his story. In a manner that is borderline is always useful. When she did need one, she avinced a preference for exotic Levantines, such as Monsieur Aristides in *So Many Steps to Death* and old Leonides in *Crooked House*.

Christie's cross the Channel for Americans to appear in bulk. Abroad, it seems, they dominate. In *Appointment with Death* the whole cast is one large American family driving the plot. In *Appointment with Murder* the plot involves Americans interacting with each other. If nothing else, this solves this knotty problem of handling a solitary foreigner conspicuous in a multitude of English. In *Murder in Mesopotamia*, the outrageous extravagance of the plot cries aloud for aliens, although nothing short of Marxists would really fill the bill.

And a Murder in the Catskills is such a case. The novel, by the way, was based on the Lindbergh kidnapping. The book is permeated with memories of their fateful household in New Jersey, but there are relatively few Americans in the novel. The principal women are engaged in a masquerade throughout.

One important discovery made by Agatha Christie which seems to have eluded her competitors is that you can have the American dream without encumbering yourself with the rough diamond who made it. In a number of her books, American money has flowed into England, but the cheery party who made it has not. Instead, it is the Lord's servant, namely, colossal wealth coupled to an aristocratic remoteness from its source. Linnet Ridgeway, the heroine of *Death on the Nile*, is a young heiress, the embodiment of British conservative tradition; even the evacuees from London's bombing in the Second World War were beneficiaries of some fabulous overseas *Edorsdor* far from the current scene. In a real sense, the most consistent American theme in Christie's books is the works of Agatha Christie in the American dollar. And, if she had thought it out far years, she would have written:

Continued on page 33

Continued on page 13

هكنا من النحل

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lync 36 Wigmore Street W1, London W1P 9SS 2141
£1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p unless otherwise stated. Matinee 10.30 p.m.

Sunday MATINEE MUSICALS
2.00 p.m.
WALTER BECHAMN
Chromatic Management

Sunday THE KING (clay)
2.00 p.m.
The King of the Hill

Monday PAUL BADURA-SKODA
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Tuesday MARY ELLEN
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Wednesday JOHN ELWES
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Thursday SYDNEY QUARTET
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Friday ALAN KOCOROWSKI
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Saturday YOUNG
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Sunday JERRY BROWN
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Sunday ISSER BUSHKIN
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Monday DAVID EARL
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Tuesday ISSER BUSHKIN
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Wednesday SYDNEY QUARTET
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Thursday ALAN KOCOROWSKI
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Friday JOHN MILLS
7.30 p.m.
Piano

Wigmore Hall
TOMORROW at 7.30 p.m.
PETER JACOBS piano

SONATA FRANK BRIDGE
Also works by P. L. Beethoven, Vaughan Williams, Grieg and others

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141)

Wigmore Hall
TOMORROW at 7.30 p.m.
THEA KING clarinet

CLIFFORD BENSON piano
Works by Galuppi-Craxton, Beethoven, Regner, Cooke, Weber.

For details see Wigmore Hall poster.

De Koon presents two recitals by the Russian bass

ISSER BUSHKIN
JOHN CONSTABLE piano

Sunday, 1 May at 7.30 p.m.
GLINKA DARGOMISCHY RACHMANINOV

Monday, 2 May at 7.30 p.m.
TCHAIKOVSKY BORODIN CUI BALAKIREV MOUSSORGSKY RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

THURSDAY, 12 MAY at 7.30 p.m.
CHILINGIRIAN STRING QUARTET

BEETHOVEN: Quartet in F, Op. 18, No. 1
WOLF: Italian Serenade
SCHUBERT: Quartet in G, Op. 161, D887

Tickets: £1.80, £1.50, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-935 2141) & Agents.

Wigmore Hall

ROYAL ALBERT HALL

Kensington SW7 2AP
Box Office: Monday to Saturday - open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
01-580 82121. Sundays - open for bookings for that day only.

DAVID WILLCOCKS conducting
MASSED SCHOOLS CHOIRS

TOMORROW at 7.30
VIENNESE NIGHT

DE KOOZ presents
ISSER BUSHKIN bass
COLIN CARR cello
ALBERTO LYSY violin

GENNADY ZALKOWITSH conductor
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

RAYMOND CURRAY presents
THURSDAY NEXT, 28 APRIL at 7.30 p.m.
VIENNESE EVENING

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

A Greater London Council enterprise. Director: George Stagg OBE.
Tel: 01-580 82121. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.
Information: 01-580 82121. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 01-580 82121.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Sunday 23 April
1.30 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Tuesday 25 April
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Wednesday 26 April
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Thursday 27 April
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Friday 28 April
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Saturday 29 April
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Sunday 30 April
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Monday 1 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Tuesday 2 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Wednesday 3 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Thursday 4 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Friday 5 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Saturday 6 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Sunday 7 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Monday 8 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Tuesday 9 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Wednesday 10 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Thursday 11 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.

Friday 12 May
8 p.m.
NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA New Philharmonia Chorus
Haydn: Symphony No. 101 in D, "Clock" (1977)
Tchaikovsky: Symphony No. 5 in B minor (1890)
NPO Ltd.</

Records of the month

Merry Wives and Duchesses

Nicolaï: The Merry Wives of Windsor. Mathis/Donath/Moll/Schreier. Berlin State Opera. DG 2740 159. £37.15, £8.

Offenbach: La Grande-Duchesse de Gérolstein. Crespin/Mesplé/Vanzo. Capotole Orchestra. Toulouse/Plasson. CBS 7027. £6.25.

Offenbach: La Vie parisienne. Crespin/Mesplé/Sénéchal. Capotole Orchestra. Toulouse/Plasson. EMI SLS 5076. £5.50.

Caballe: Operatic Arias. Decca SXL 625. £3.50. KSXC 6823. £3.75.

Souza: Operatic Arias. Philips Univers 6580. £1.99.

When Wexford were entertaining last year to stage Nicolaï's Merry Wives of Windsor, their efforts came in for some rough critical handling in certain quarters. Nicolaï's delicious score was underplayed mainly, I suspect, because the much dialogue was left around it. DG, who bring back the opera to the catalogue this month, recognize the problem, but have exaggerated rather than solved it by inviting a narrator to tell us about the goings-on in and around Windsor. He purports to be a waiter at The Garter Inn and if I were Sir John Falstaff I would demand instant dismissal for his noisy and intrusive button-holing.

English listeners can reasonably complain about having a German narration as well as some dialogue and may wonder why they cannot have the music alone on a two rather than three record set. DG would doubtless reply that opera can only be issued on an international basis and that packaging for individual countries would make the operation hopelessly uneconomic.

But with this grouse over, I give the new Merry Wives the warmest possible welcome. The set straddles the two Germanisms, without any hint of discordance. The East supplies the orchestra and chorus from the Berlin State Opera, who both perform for Bernhard Klee with that mixture of firm and romanticism which is at the core of Nicolaï's music. The final scene in Windsor Forest, where the music from the overture returns ("O silber Mond") is magically realized. The Fenton, Peter Schreier, is also from the East and it would be difficult to cast the role better. Schreier's voice is occasionally weak, but there is all the sweetness and delicacy of phrasing for the *Romance*, "Horche, die Lerche", probably the best number in the score.



Bernhard Klee—conductor of The Merry Wives of Windsor

The West supply most of the other singers, led by Kurt Moll's robust Falstaff, breathing both music and good-living into the music. He and Bern Weikl (Ford) relish the Act II patter, due to "Wie freulich mich" which Nicolaï modelled carefully on Donizetti. Helen Donath, the Anne, has managed to put a very girlish timbre in her voice, particularly in her last act aria and Edith Mathis, an Anne of yesterday on the old Heger record, turns Mistress Ford into redoubtable plonker. This is a set, that egregiously narrator apart, to make the Nicolaï detractors think again.

French operetta, which has been virtually silenced in this country, makes a double appearance this month in the shape of two Offenbach works from his most brilliant period, *La Vie parisienne* and *La Grande-Duchesse de Gérolstein*. Both use the same basic forces of the Toulouse Capitole chorus and orchestra conducted by Michel Plasson and both star Régine Crespin and Mady Mesplé. Extraordinarily, they come from different record companies.

Of the two I prefer CBS's *Grande-Duchesse*. It is the better work, although the story does get submerged as the plotter makes their way to the *Chambre Rouge*, the original title of the work. Offenbach

was right when he accused his librettist, Meilhac and Halévy "cherchez moi l'humour". But the three of them together produced one of the best first acts in operetta. Régine Crespin has not the richness of tone of a few years ago but in its place there is a devastating line in sexual banter as she sizes up the privates on parade. Ah! que l'aimé les militaires! Alain Vanzo, an underrated tenor, is Fritz, whose good looks get him immediate promotion from the Grand Duchesse. His handling of Offenbach's patter songs and Moll et Halévy's anti-German jokes is a double delight.

Mady Mesplé, whose voice sounds thin in *La Grande-Duchesse*, even in the undemanding role of Wanda, makes a moderate success of the glove-maker Gabrielle in *Vie*. Again, though, she is overshadowed by the sassy Crespin savouring each musical curve of Metella's last act *Rondo*. The earlier operetta does not make the vocal demands of the *Grande-Duchesse*, indeed there was a recording full of high spirits by the Renault-Barrault company not so many years ago. Barrault himself sang the Brazilian; EMI have Jean-Christophe Benoit, who goes a long way to matching Barrault's dexterity. Michel Plasson, on both sets, communicates instantly his feel for the pulse and flow of these scores. In New York, again in combination with Crespin, he showed his sympathy with Poulenc, in *Les Carmélites*; on record he is at one with Offenbach, France is lucky to have such a young conductor to look after his own. After some harsh comments on CBS's sound last month he has to say that the *Grande-Duchesse* has the better balance; it comes too with the better produced libretto, despite the omission of the Duchess's best lines of recitative. EMI win on price.

Caballe has a surprisingly disappointing opera recording this month. She pushes her voice too hard in the *verismo* numbers and produces some uncharacteristically squally sound, Turandot's "In questa reggia" and Leonora's "Tacea la notte" are particularly disappointing. The first movement while claiming epic grandeur, has room for magic forest rumblings and a sin soldier's march, and the succeeding two movements continue to fill in an adult's vision of the world of the child.

On this stage, more than halfway through the work, I was ready for Nietzsche, and for the message of deep but weary emotion which Marilyn Horne brings as if from the centre of the earth. The angels of the first movement are attractively staged, with boys placed near and the women far away. Finally, in the *adagio*, Levine shows that he can follow the thought of Mahler the grown-up. This is a very revealing

Mahler: Symphony No 3. Chicago SO/Levine. RCA RL 0157. £6.98.

Mahler: Symphony No 9. Chicago SO/Giulini. DG 2707 097. £7.18.

Mussorgsky: Pictures from an Exhibition. Prokofiev: Classical Symphony. Chicago SO/Giulini. DG 2530 783. £3.50.

Dvorak: Symphony No 7. LPO/Giulini. EMI ASD 3325. £3.50.

Sibelius: Symphony No 2. Boston SO/Davis. Philips 9500 141. £3.50.

Frank: Symphony: Symphonic Variations. Rogé, Cleveland Orchestra/Mazel. Decca SXL 6823. £3.50. KSXC 6823. £3.75.

Elgar: Symphony No 1. LPO/Boult. EMI ASD 3330. £3.50.

Maybe it is the effect of having Mussorgsky's *Pictures from an Exhibition* for review, but I have found myself looking with renewed interest at the artwork that record companies choose to adorn their issues. EMI would have one wandering in an evening landscape with Dvorak, or tracing the streets of London with Elgar. Philips suggest the unlikely pairing of Sibelius with Edward Munch. Only RCA have taken the bold step of commissioning an original illustration.

There, to introduce us to Mahler's third symphony, Maurice Sendak paints a moonlit forest scene, a picture, if the suggestion may pass without offence, by Arthur Rackham out of Beatrix Potter. It is all very charming and childlike, and not the kind of thing might suppose, for a monster symphony.

But open the box and you find the same story. Here the naive wonder of the music, its acceptance of fairy-tale fictions, is marvellously recreated by James Levine. The first movement while claiming epic grandeur, has room for magic forest rumblings and a sin soldier's march, and the succeeding two movements continue to fill in an adult's vision of the world of the child.

John Higgins

John Russell describes the opening of the Yale Centre for British Art on page 13.

□ indicates cassette number.

Monster symphonies and a sense of proportion



Maurice Sendak's vision of Mahler's 3rd symphony

performance for those who are prepared to accept Mahler's naivety with his seriousness, and it is splendidly played throughout by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The same musicians play as excellently for Giulini in a very different Mahler symphony, the song of cynicism and farewell to which he gave the fateful number nine. This time there is little sweetness that is not edged with regret or irony. Giulini sees the symphony as searching for a final finding, for even his finale moves from a merely questioning phrase to another. If there is repose in this concluding *adagio*—and perhaps its extraordinary beauty could be interpreted in that way—then it is the repose of one who has given up expecting answers. The world has been dismissed in the middle movements, sometimes with a brusque heaviness which is possible only for a conductor with Giulini's sense of proportion. And working back to the opening *andante*, one finds music whose difficulties and complexities are never shirked, whose power is superbly attained.

I welcome too Giulini's performance for those who are prepared to accept Mahler's naivety with his seriousness, and it is splendidly played throughout by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

recording of the Mussorgsky-Ravel *Pictures*, which must be among the most beautifully played of the many available. That makes it also a performance to recognize the hand of a master, but here melodies are made to follow one another with expected determination or easy flow.

This month Davis offers a further instalment in his Sibelius series with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the second symphony. I find this a less essential issue. Certainly Davis has a feeling for the power of Sibelius's utterances, but there is not the sense of purposeful, progressive growth from origin to end which any Sibelius performance must have. The continuity is impaired whenever there is a change of texture, and several ideas are muddled by the rhythmic bounce which is generally characteristic of Davis's conducting: usually it is rightly placed, but not here. Moreover, the Boston brass are a bit free and easy for Sibelius's stern demands.

Nor do I find perfection in Lorin Maazel's account of the suddenly much recorded Franck symphony. Given so much expressive rugging, the symphony soon begins to bore, for its effects are cumulative, or should be. The sound too is thick grained, as if to substantiate the claim that Franck was no orchestrator. Things improve somewhat in the symphonic variations, especially when Pascal Rogé is meandering in delicate filigree, but he is too faint-hearted a soloist for the romping sections of *Réminiscence*.

Lastly to Elgar, and to what I suppose must be regarded as Sir Adrian Boult's final word on a symphony with which he has been associated almost throughout his 70 years of existence. This is, of course, a must for anyone with any interest in Elgar, and I would not wish to spoil the impression of a first acquaintance with it, except to say that there need be no fears about Sir Adrian's continuing command, or about the capacities of the LPO for playing of rounded opulence, swiftness and sobriety.

Paul Griffiths

Babes and sucklings

Liszt: Piano Sonata in B minor: Chasse-Negre. Ferns-Folletts: Mephisto Waltz No. 1. Janina Fialkowska. RCA FRLI 0142. £3.49.

Schubert: Piano Sonata in D, D.850. Four German Dances, D.366. Vladimir Ashkenazy. Decca SXL 6739. £3.50. KSXC 6739. £3.50.

Mozart: Piano Concertos in G, K.413 and D, K.314/Andante, K.315. Eugenia Zukerman, ECO/Pachas/Zukerman. CBS Masterworks 76594. £3.49.

Mozart: Flute Concertos in G, K.413 and D, K.314/Andante, K.315. Eugenia Zukerman, ECO/Pachas/Zukerman. CBS Masterworks 76594. £3.49.

Beethoven: Septet in E flat, Op. 20. Fugue in D, Op. 137. Vienna Philharmonic Chamber Ensemble. DG 2530 799. £3.59. 3390 799. £3.59.

Since we live and learn, as they say, I have often raised a critical eyebrow when babes and sucklings are sold to the public on the same price labels as a Richter or a Pollini. RCA now offer a Liszt recital from a 26-year-old Anglo-Polish Canadian, Janina Fialkowska, for the same amount as any recent disc from Rubinstein. But since Aron Rubinstein himself wanted to give her first prize instead of third at the 1974 Israel contest carrying his name, and reputedly only accepted subsequent engagements anywhere on the understanding that she should be offered a similar one in his wake, why quarrel with RCA? I can think of no youthful contender in the B minor sonata, I would prefer to keep in my library alongside the more experienced such as (in their very different ways) Brendel, Arrau, Richter and so on. The playing is exuberantly brilliant and spontaneous, very potent

in dramatic expression, yet underpinned by a strong sense of direction and awareness of true points of climax. Two Transcendental Studies and the First Mephisto Waltz on the second side again suggest that we might have a new Argerich in our midst.

In Schubert's D major sonata (D.850) Ashkenazy is up against strong competition from the quintessentially Viennese Brendel and the melting-moored, fastidious Curzon. Yet he makes the sonata so much his own, firmly, directly, warmly, and without any of the occasional idiosyncrasies of his rivals, that on points I think the performance would be the best investment for frequent hearings. Four Deutsche Tänze from D.366 make an attractive fill-up.

A concert in the castle at last summer's Windsor festival made me feel that no one, not even Barenboim, had ever achieved a more intimate accord with the ECO as pianist-conductor in Mozart piano concertos than Murray Perahia. On record I detect a shade more deliberation, even restraint, with some slight loss of the exuberant finale. But in K.467 in C major that it was a year ago in K.491 in C minor, K.471 in E flat is the more spontaneous of the two in this new issue, especially the exuberant finale. But always Perahia's delicately pellucid sound-world is a joy.

The ECO under Pincus Zukerman also support his wife, Eugenia, in flute concertos by Mozart. Nothing is more enjoyable than the separate Andante, K.315, like something out of Gluck's *Elysian Fields*. In the G major and D major concertos (K.313 and K.314) the soloist is careful, controlled, and affectionate, though I missed those touches of magic in phrasing that can make nonsense of Mozart's self-confessed lack of interest in the flute.

Joan Chissell

Haydn's maturity

Haydn: String Quartets Op. 64. Medici Quartet. HMV SLS 5077. £6.60.

Haydn: Piano Sonatas Vol. 4. John McCabe. Decca 4HDN 109-11. £7.50.

Haydn: Piano Trios Vol. 7. Beaux Arts Trio. Philips 9500 035. £3.50.

Haydn: 8 Nocturnes. Music Party. L'Oiseau-Lyre DSLO 521-2. £7.

Haydn: Symphonies Nos. 88 and 99. Concertgebouw/Davis. Philips 9500 138. £3.50.

I have not heard the Medici Quartet in person; and their record debut in Haydn's Op. 64 set seems to suggest an ensemble of enormous promise. Technically they are exceedingly accomplished. The quality of the sound—reproduced naturally and clearly, without any artificial gloss, by the HMV engineers—is warm and alive, and their ensemble piano playing has a concentration and intensity of a kind that demonstrates how closely the players listen to themselves and to one another.

That concentration and intensity is especially well shown in the more inward slow movements of Op. 64: I think particularly of the soft accounts they give of the *Adagio* of No. 3 or the profound, exquisite *Andante* of No. 8 (taken almost too slowly, as too is the first movement: this work comes out as particularly serious). Of course, the players' relative inexperience is from time to time manifest. Poise and sophistication are not the qualities one seeks from a young group, and both the Aeolian and the Amadeus have been recorded with more know-how and (particularly the Amadeus) deeper perception here and there. It is interesting to note that it is perhaps most of all the Aeolian and the Amadeus who are below their admirable best: somehow the gist of a Haydn minuet is apt to elude them. Still, these are in sum performances of unmistakable sincerity and unforced musicianship, beautifully played and recorded: and on sale at "plum-label" price.

It has traditionally been held that Haydn's piano sonatas are music to listen to, not music to hear. Listening to them on records at home comes, I suppose, somewhere in between. While not subscribing wholeheartedly to the traditional view, I have to admit that they are not music I would choose to hear very often; but Decca's exhaustive series with John McCabe nevertheless fills a gap in the catalogue and perhaps in our awareness too.

McCabe plays the music sturdily, seriously and straightforwardly. Others might find more refinement, humour and subtlety. Probably the error is in the right direction, if error there has to be: for the character of these sonatas resides more in their vigour and purposefulness than in delicacy or elegance. All the same, the combination of McCabe's

approach, a modern piano and a rich, bass-heavy recording does not quite represent the music fairly. Among the sonatas in this fourth volume—the most mature (in the Christie-Landon numbering) No. 58 in C, where McCabe does the superb first movement very inwardly and pensively and the Presto almost violently; the earlier sonatas tend to emerge rather like in style in this interpretation.

A series about which I have fewer reservations is that of the Beaux Arts, which the Beaux Arts are recording for Philips: superlative music, nearly all of it from Haydn's full maturity, played with affection and spirit and an extraordinary clarity. The latest record begins with No. 13 in C minor, which has a variation movement of unusual pith and charm; No. 16 in D is a more extrovert, brilliant piece, No. 17 in F a sturdy and expansive work, very characteristic in its thematic economy.

In the late 1780s Haydn wrote a series of *divertimenti* (notturni) in response to a commission from the King of Naples; he set them for a pair of *tre organismi*, Neapolitan instruments of the hardy-sturdy type, with clarinets, horns and bass. When he came to England in the early 1790s he set them for a more civilized, or more conventional, ensemble: the *tre* were replaced by flute, violin and cello, or flute, violin and clarinet. For this recording a compromise instrumentation is used, with clarinets in most of the pieces, and flutes or flute and oboe playing the *tre* part in the delightful, This again is mature Haydn, yet the scale of the individual movements is small; there is a certain charm about the music's total fluency and the sheer ease of its mastery. There is not much music by Haydn where he so little extended himself, and the effect, paradoxically, is both uncharacteristic in its relaxation and entirely typical in its musical diction. The performances by Alan Hacker's Music Party are idiomatic and nicely paced, and on "authentic" instruments they doubtless sound much as they would have done in Haydn's day (had he used this actual combination). The discs will give much general pleasure even if the fastidious listener may sometimes wince.

On more familiar ground, Colin Davis gives bright and spruce performances of a pair of mature symphonies with the Concertgebouw. Nos. 88 and 99 have two of the most beautiful slow movements Haydn wrote, and they are warmly done, extending finely the sense of wonderment and joy that marks Haydn's best slow music, while the quick movements are simply vital: a justification, if one is needed, of a big orchestra approach.

Stanley Sadie

Blockbusting

Meyerbeer: Le prophète. Scotti/Horne/McCracken/Bassini/Ambrosian Op. Chor. RPO/Leeds. CBS 79400. £11.99.

Walton: Troilus and Cressida. Baker/Cassilly/English/Luxon/Van Allan, ROH Chor. and Orch./Foster. EMI SLS 997. £10.45.

Puccini: Suer Angelica. Scotti/Corubas/Horne. Ambrosian Op. Chor. NPO/Mazel. CBS 76570. £3.49.

Puccini: Gianni Schicchi. Corubas/Domingo/Gobbi. LSO/Mazel. CBS 76563. £3.49.

It is not unusual these days for an important gramophone recording to be preceded (more rarely followed) by a concert or stage performance of the same work. In this case, the recording of Meyerbeer's *Le prophète*, issued this month, will be considered as a pendant to the greatly successful production at New York's Metropolitan Opera earlier this year (John Higgins reviewed it for this page on February 17).

The conductor and four of the principal singers at the Met lead these records; but they were made last year, not in New York, but London, and for the most part with British (and a few French) forces.

Reports from America indicated disappointment with Henry Lewis's conducting of *Le prophète* (over earlier the year) (John Higgins reviewed it for this page on February 17). The conductor and four of the principal singers at the Met lead these records; but they were made last year, not in New York, but London, and for the most part with British (and a few French) forces.

Such are the *Ad nos, ad salutem undam* ensemble of the Anabaptists, the chorus at the start of Act II, most of the music for Fides, her son Jean (the namepart) and his bride Berthe, and of course the skating ballet familiar through Ashton's ballet *Les patineurs* (the *Prophète* ballet music, cut in New York, is included on the records though there are one or two small cuts and a aria for Berthe not printed in my score).

florid technique and strong emotional commitment, sets the tone for the performance. Renata Scotti's soprano role is less extensive but important: she sings brilliantly sung, with real feeling, in "Conduci-mi" immense fire in the duets and trio which take her up to high C chords of fearless accuracy and force. James McCracken's *Prophète* is equally potent, delicate at times (his much discussed *marzo* voice is high notes are historically and musically quite justifiable, indeed impeccable in style). The three Anabaptists are strongly cast, the small parts too. The sumptuous impact of the set is in large measure enhanced by the producer David Harvey's use of Henry Wood Hall in South-west, and his own appreciation of Meyerbeer's spacious, exhilarating music-drama in terms of the gramophone record.

Newcomers to *Le prophète*, perhaps to Meyerbeer too long the missing link in nineteenth-century opera, though Decca's *Les Huguenots* has been available for a while, a less concentrated opera, I believe are in for a revelation. EMI's recording of Walton's *Troilus and Cressida* is only less revelatory because the work has been on view, parts of it on record, for a while. EMI's complete set was recorded from live performances at Covent Garden towards the end of last year, in the composer's revision for Dame Janet Baker as Cressida. The music thrills and enchants, the acting, love-themed especially under Lawrence Foster's rhythmic and harmonic invention which make *Le prophète* more than a vehicle for great singers.

Was the third of four blockbusting *grandes opéras* which Meyerbeer wrote for Paris, and which for more than half a century remained popular repertory everywhere. Mr Lewis, his musical collaborators, and not least his producer David Harvey, leave no doubt what our ancestors loved in *Le prophète*. The characters may be cardboard (even Fides the loyal maid and star of the show, though they are expected to sing with human passion and delicacy too, the situations are strong, while the big set pieces which abound, whether aria, ensemble, or grand choral outpouring, have a physical strength and musical individuality rare in opera and, of their kind, incomparable).

Such are the *Ad nos, ad salutem undam* ensemble of the Anabaptists, the chorus at the start of Act II, most of the music for Fides, her son Jean (the namepart) and his bride Berthe, and of course the skating ballet familiar through Ashton's ballet *Les patineurs* (the *Prophète* ballet music, cut in New York, is included on the records though there are one or two small cuts and a aria for Berthe not printed in my score).

Marilyn Horne's dauntless Fides, ringing high notes, vibrant chest register, superb

New Deutsche Grammophon recordings by

Carlo Maria Giulini

and the virtuoso Chicago Symphony Orchestra. MAHLER SYMPHONY NO.9 IN D MAJOR. 2707 097 (2.P.S.)

"A magnificent performance... heads our current recommendations." EMG Monthly Letter.

"Giulini understands the music from inside. In terms of depth and purity of string tone, cleanliness of recording, spiritual strength and spiritual conviction only Klemperer is a match for Giulini and his Chicago players." Richard Osborne, Gramophone.

"This is now the most desirable of all the many issues... exciting as well as refined." Edward Greenfield, Gramophone.

"Giulini and DG have produced here a performance and recording to fine that it not only competes but... surpasses its rivals." Robert Denton, Recordings.

"Staggering... it is good that such musicianship is caught on tape for us all to witness." Christopher Brening, H-F News.

Deutsche Grammophon, Polydon Ltd, 17-19 Stratford Place, London W1N 0SL.

EMI TWO SENSATIONAL RELEASES OF MUSIC BY ELGAR

THE FIRST LP RECORDING OF Coronation Ode

including Land of Hope and Glory

Kings College Choir Cambridge, Cambridge University Musical Society, Band of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, New Philharmonia Orchestra, PHILIP LEDGER.

This recording in sumptuous stereo/quadraphonic sound also features the NATIONAL ANTHEM arranged by Elgar and Parry's Anthem: IWAS GLAD. Record sponsored by John Player & Sons Ltd.

ASD 3345

SYMPHONY No.1 in A flat

London Philharmonic Orchestra, SIR ADRIAN BOULT. Boulton's latest version of this marvellous work has been widely acclaimed. The Gramophone critic wrote: "The EMI sound captures the glories of Elgarian orchestration with unsurpassed vividness. Records & Recordings said: 'For me this latest and doubtless last recording by Sir Adrian is the version of the work I most wish to live with. The orchestral playing is superb!'"

ASD 3330 stereo/quadraphonic. Each recording also available on cassette.

EMI Records Ltd, 20 Market Street, London W1A 1PL. A member of the EMI Group of Companies. International Edition: W. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

FROM OUR APRIL RELEASE

COLIN DAVIS

SIBELIUS Symphony No.2 BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 9500 141

HAYDN Symphony No.88 Symphony No.99 CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA, AMSTERDAM 9500 138

QUARTETTO ITALIANO BRAHMS & SCHUMANN Complete String Quartets

PHILIPS 6703 029

Food

High-speed baking

These recipes all have an element of speed about them because baking cakes and biscuits at home is not something that many of us have time for any more. But there is no comparison in the flavour and it is worth the effort if you are careful to choose simple and straightforward recipes.

Ginger snaps
These are moulded biscuits which means you just shape pieces of dough in the palms of your hands.

Makes 36
6oz self-raising flour;
1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda;
1 level teaspoon ground ginger;
2oz butter;
4oz castor sugar;
1/2oz golden syrup;
1/2 tablespoons mixed eggs.

Sift the flour, bicarbonate of soda and the ground ginger on to a plate and set aside. In a mixing basin cream the butter, sugar and syrup until soft. Beat in the mixed eggs and then the sifted dry ingredients to make a firm but pliable dough; add a little more egg if necessary but take care not to make the dough too soft.

Turn out on to a floured working surface and shape into a "rope" of dough; then cut into 36 small pieces, roll each piece into a ball between the palms of the hands and place slightly apart on a lightly greased baking tray—bake these in batches and place not more than nine or 12 on any one tray. Bake in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas number 4) for 15-20 minutes. The syrup in the recipe makes these ginger snaps very crisp, but also encourages them to brown; so watch the baking time carefully—when they are quite cold store in a biscuit tin with a tightly fitting lid.

Quick mix chocolate cake
The soft consistency of modern margarines has made it possible to prepare cakes using a new quicker "all in mix" method. If you weigh the ingredients out and let them

stand at room temperature while preparing the cake this, you can mix this cake in the time it takes for the oven to heat up.

Makes one 7in sandwich cake
4oz self-raising flour;
1 level teaspoon baking powder;
4oz soft creaming margarine;
4oz caster sugar;
1 heaped tablespoon cocoa powder;
2 tablespoons boiling water;
2 eggs.

For the chocolate icing
3oz icing sugar;
1oz cocoa powder;
1/2oz butter;
2 tablespoons water;
2oz caster sugar.

Sift the self-raising flour and baking powder into a mixing basin—the baking powder gives extra lightness to the cake texture. Add the margarine and sugar. In a small basin blend the cocoa powder with the boiling water and mix to a thick chocolate paste. Add this to the mixing basin and, when you are ready to blend the ingredients, crack in the eggs. Stir with a wooden spoon to mix the ingredients and then beat very well for one minute.

Divide the mixture equally between two greased and lined 7in sponge cake tins and spread level. Bake in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) for 25 minutes. Allow cake layers to cool before icing them.

Sift the icing sugar and cocoa powder into a basin. Measure the butter, water and sugar into a saucepan. Stir over low heat until the sugar has dissolved and then bring just to the boil. Pour into the sifted ingredients and beat to a smooth chocolate icing. Allow the icing to cool until thick enough to coat the back of a spoon. Sandwich the cake layer with a little icing and spread

the remainder over the top. Leave until set firm. **Gingerbread**
Cuts into 12 pieces.
4oz plain flour;
Pinch salt;
1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda;
1 level teaspoon ground ginger;
1 level teaspoon ground cinnamon;
1/2oz white cooking fat;
2oz soft brown sugar;
4oz mixed syrup and treacle;
1 egg;
3 tablespoons milk;
2oz sultanas, seedless raisins or drained chopped preserved ginger.

Sift the flour, salt, bicarbonate of soda, ground ginger and cinnamon into a bowl. Make a well in the centre and set aside. Measure the fat, sugar, syrup and treacle into a saucepan; one rounded tablespoon of either syrup or treacle is approximately 2oz—dip the spoon into boiling water before measuring. Place the pan over low heat and stir until the sugar and fat have melted and the mixture is blended—do not boil. Draw off the heat and cook until the hand can be comfortably held against the sides of the pan. Then stir in the beaten egg and milk and mix thoroughly. Pour the egg and syrup mixture into the sifted dry ingredients and beat quickly with a wooden spoon to make a thick pouring batter.

Pour into a greased and lined seven-inch shallow square baking tin. Bake in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) for 30 minutes or until the centre is firm when lightly pressed with the finger. Turn out on to a rack to cool. For a really sticky gingerbread, this cake would be wrapped in greaseproof paper and put away in a tin for a few days.

Katie Stewart

Good Food Guide

Filling in the blanks

Those who remember the coffee bar explosion of the 1950s will find similarities in the development of the wine bar over the past decade. The basic ingredients remain: a place to sit down (with luck), no cover charge, over VAT or tips, and an acceptance of unseasoned ladies. There have since been added such evening amenities as live guitarists, jazz groups, string quartets and even backgammon boards. It is a formula that accords with the times but, for the most part, it is not fine wines and food that attract customers to such much as the availability of simple fare and cheap plonk at a price rather less than half of what they would cost in a very middling restaurant.

Wine bars, like coffee bars, have their casualties, though some seem rooted in social history: the old Free Vintner places, for instance, depicted by Raymond Chandler in his very first edition of the *Good Food Guide*, and the contentious El Vino in Fleet Street. But the Wolsey's empire has disintegrated and another previously useful institution, Knapton's, has in ironic reference to the age become a caviar bar. As far as food is concerned—and, to be enjoyed, wine demands something good to eat with it, however simple—wine bars in London range from overdependence on dried quiche and the microwave oven to the occasional competent chef and good charcoal grill. The range in style is from snazzy-sawdust to the good pull-up for toffs. Of the personal choice of wine in this follows, some are in the 1977 *Guide*, some not.

Motcomb's in Motcomb Street, opposite Sotheby's, Belgrave salerooms, has been open for four years, and under its present management for 18 months. There is a restaurant downstairs, and a smaller ground-floor bar for snacks from an abbreviated version of the upstairs menu and the usual wine-bar cheese/pâté/quiche offerings. The lunch time hotpot tried last week was a disappointment, at £1.40, with additions to the gravy leaving an artificial, sweet taste in spite of the excellent granary bread that accompanied it. The game bird is used for the healthy (but sandwiches, which are a better bet at 60p a round (try the turkey), and there is a heftily garlicked house pâté at 80p with all-too-English French bread.

Most of the wines are chosen by Harry Waugh and shipped direct from the Continent. Ten of them can be had by the glass at 45p, or £2.50 the bottle; there are also four carafe wines at 40p a glass (£3 a litre), while a dozen fine wines range from £2.80 to £6.90, with the house champagne at £5.10. Motcomb's has very varied live music every evening, basing its unobtrusive tastes on those of the twenties and thirties.

There used to be sawdust on the floor and a marching clientele in The Nose, at the Sloane Square end of the King's Road. A new broom has been swept in: Charlie's, introduced an almost bourgeois respectability and turned down the once deafening music. Like Motcomb's, it is now combined with a downstairs restaurant, but in the wine bar there are plenty of tables and usually space to sit at them. There are one or two

daily *plats du jour* at around the £1 mark, or grilled steak, chips and salad at £1.95, plus cold meats, cheeses and salads and a small choice of puddings. There are about 15 wines by the glass, from 32p for a small glass, 42p for a large one, and from £1.55 to £2.65 by the bottle. There are usually about eight more expensive wines, starting at £2.60 and currently rising, to say, Ch Lynch-Bages '70 at £4.50.

Around the corner in Bray Place, off Anderson Street at the bottom of Sloane Avenue, is Charco's, which has been there a very long time and has altered the formula little since it opened. It subscribes to the Searcy-Tansley pattern of Sloane Rangers and blizzard decor. There is a wide yet somehow repetitive variety of foods, with good cold meats and salads, though the hot dishes tend to become a little tired by the evening.

At peak times it is difficult to get a seat, but in summer the outside tables are pleasant and enable one to escape the sometimes intolerable decibel level of the Chelsea chirp. The price of wine by the glass makes purchase of the bottle itself more economical, and 80 wines are listed, from £1.55 for ordinary Spanish to a maximum of £3.55 for a '75 Chablis; the majority hover in the £1.85 to £2.40 range, with several bargains: Domaine de la Rivière at £1.85, Chateau de la Rivière at £2.20, roughly the same wines appear at the same firm's Loose Box in Brompton Road. Stay on the ground floor for more elaborate food, and cloths on the tables, or try circulating downstairs, where there is less food and more smoke.

Another establishment redolent of the horse is Jimmie's in Kensington Church Street, set in the stables of the old Kensington Barracks. Considerable care is taken here over food and wine. Jimmie, alias Captain Jimmie James, runs a winner's opposite Barrods—and a charcoal grill provides excellent steaks ranging in price from £1.50 to £2, with *plats du jour* at around £1. Ladies-in-waiting from Kensington Palace may like the resolute tart, but the lemon-curd tart when tried was hard, plain and over-sweet, with a plain filling of undistinguished lemon curd.

There is a small supplementary charge in the evenings to pay for the live music which starts daily at 8pm and follows much the same formula as Motcomb's. The cheapest champagne costs £4.65, with Pol Roger, n.v., at £4.95, and there is a good choice of fine wines with a number of half-bottles at under £2.

Meticulous directions are needed if one is to find the Five Lamps in St Katherine's Row, EC3, an alley that lies between Fenchurch Street and Crutched Friars. A traffic warden, initially denying that he existed at all, suggested the men's public lavatory in Fenchurch Street as a reference point, and proved to be correct, but approached from the other end St Katherine's Row is called French Ordinary Court, and the Dickensian vaults of the railway arches seem unlikely to lead to any wine bar unfrequented by meths drinkers.

However, the Five Lamps, when found, seems a neat use

for the basement of a modern City office block, and can accommodate a large number of people. Although the seafood St Laurent at 80p is sometimes composed largely of squid, and is served in a sharpish vinaigrette, there are healthy-looking cold meats and reasonable mixed salads. Corney & Barrow wines run modestly from £2.15 to £3.70 a bottle, though the cheapest champagne is £5.50.

Corts in Chancery Lane also caters for City workers. The pleasant decor and clean surroundings lead one to expect an up-market place, and while cold meats at £1.50 a plate and salad another 50p, it would be easy to have no change out of £4 or even a fiver, after coffee, cheese and a couple of glasses of wine.

The Cork and Bottle, in Cranborne Street off Leicester Square, has been described here before, but is too useful to omit. It is distinguished by a long wine list currently of about sixty wines plus "specials" and house wines. The latter start at £1.80 the bottle, and there are 13 burgundies, white and red, from £2.20 to £4.50. Gordon Rouge n.v., £4.50 (£2.50 half), 80p the small glass), while an unusual touch is the provision of Sardinian and Australian wines.

The food owes little to catering short-cuts, and always looks fresh, with a wide choice of cold meats, cold curried chicken, and meat loaf in tomato sauce at 80p (excluding the optional salad). The salads please vegetarians. Despite the often crowded conditions, the staff always seem willing to assist strangers as well as regulars.

Also in Soho is the Plant-house, beneath Trattoria Bacco '70, a light and uncrowded place to eat. The friendly lady from Bologna is at the bar, encouraging people to taste before ordering. Prices are reasonable, with salads from 30p, pâté at 50p, and roasted ham and cheese sandwiches ("toasters") good value at 50p. The wine list includes many non-Italian mediocrities.

Details:
Motcomb's, 25 Motcomb Street, SW1, 01-235 6382, 11.30-3.30, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday; public holidays.
Charlie's, 52 King's Road, SW3, 01-589 6640, 12-11 (Saturday 11.30-11, Sunday 12-2.30, 7-10.30).
Charco's, 1 Bray Place, SW3, 01-584 0765, 11-3, 5.30-11 (Sunday 12-7-10.30).
Loose Box, 136 Brompton Road, SW3, 01-584 9280, 11-3, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday.
Jimmie's, Kensington Barracks, Kensington Church Street, W8, 01-937 9988, 12-3, 5.30-11 (Sunday 12-7-10.30).
Closes Christmas Day.
Five Lamps, 3 St Katherine's Row, EC3, 01-488 1587, 11.30-3, 5-7.30. No food evenings. Closed weekends, public holidays.
Corts, 84-86 Chancery Lane, WC2, 01-405 3349, 11-3, 5.30-8. No food evenings. Closed weekends.
Cork and Bottle, 44-46 Cranborne Street, WC2, 01-734 7807, 11-3, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday, public holidays.
Plant-house, 10 Old Compton Street, W1, 01-734 3748, 11.30-3, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday, public holidays.
© Times Newspapers Ltd and the Good Food Guide (Consumers Association and Modern), 1977.

Any Briton visiting Canada faces the hazard of meeting fellow countrymen who have emigrated to that land. I accept that "hazard" may not apply when such expatriates are members of one's own family, but it certainly does when strangers strike up conversations to explain why they left Britain, how fabulously well they are now living and how sorry they are that Britain is on its last legs. The word "Socialism" will occur in such conversations. Usually within the first two minutes.

It is useless, of course, to argue that a full life is not to be measured only in terms of second care, weekend cottages and a kitchen stuffed with more gadgets than Cape Kennedy. Useless to point out that Britain appears to have more "last legs" than a millipede, to say nothing of having managed to survive the years since they quit her shores.

The encounter which prompted this ranting came in Banff, Alberta. In a restaurant of staggering mediocrity which was nonetheless described as "an oasis in the desert" by the man from two tables away who joined us, along with his sons, in order to go through the aforementioned routine. Apart from him, the restaurant and the meal have faded completely from memory, as have most of those I used during my recent visit to Canada. Competence, rather than cuisine is what they offered, although a higher standard and wider variety is becoming available in centres like Toronto.

But this was Banff, and you do not go to Banff for its gastronomic delights. You go for its geography, for Banff is one of the main centres for sightseeing among the incomparable Rockies, as well as the headquarters of Canada's oldest national park, over 2,500 sq miles in extent. To reach it we flew Air Canada from Toronto to Calgary and then drove 80 miles along the excellent Trans-Canada Highway, our exact destination being the Banff Springs Hotel. This is a monumental establishment rather like a Scottish castle that has been on hormones or, as a companion put it, "a sort of hollowed-out Rocky mountain". It provides the ample, old-fashioned comfort that some of you feel inferior among those towering peaks, and from it we ventured out on our excursions.

A network of sightseeing coaches spreads out from Banff, and from other centres such as Lake Louise and Jasper, 145 miles further north, and with a 4,200 sq mile national park of its own. Apart from the towering peaks, the forests and lakes which are in themselves enough to take the breath away, the sheer size of this area is indescribable and

certainly puts man firmly in perspective. Most visitors take organized coach tours to such places as Moraine Lake, the Columbia Icefield, Sulphur Mountain and Mount Norquay, sometimes combining such tours with boat cruises on Lake Minnewanka or a guided raft ride down the Bow River to Canmore.

For those who prefer more active sightseeing, there are horses for hire and trail rides to the glaciers and guided hikes conducted by trained park naturalists. In the national park there are well marked trails for independent hikers or riders and certainly no shortage of activities for the holidaymaker. If hiking is not to your taste, then the Banff Springs Hotel boasts an excellent golf course, as well as tennis and swimming facilities in the town.

The easiest way to reach Banff is to fly direct to Calgary from Britain and then complete the journey by road. Most people visiting Canada do as we did, however, and make Toronto their first destination—usually because

that is where friends and relatives reside. In Banff I met a group of visitors from Scotland who had crossed Canada by train from Toronto and who reckoned the Rockies were compensation for the uneventful scenery of the plains. Like so many other British visitors, they found it hard to accept that Canada is such a vast country—wider, in fact, than the Atlantic which separates it from Britain.

Although the scenery of the Banff and Jasper National Parks, the lakes and the mountains are quite unforgettable, they did not provide the personal high spot of my visit. This came back in Ontario in the Algonquin Provincial Park, some 150 miles north of Toronto. The park itself, 3,000 square miles of it, lies in a region which boasts a quarter of a million lakes and vast tracts of surrounding forest.

The Deerhurst Inn and Country Club on a lakeshore at Huntsville, where we based ourselves for a couple of nights. A most relaxing place, which provides accommodation in wooden lodges that are well

heated, close carpeted and extremely comfortable. The plan was to discover how easy it is to "get away from it all" in Canada, and remembering that we were only some 150 miles from Toronto it is a holiday option that visiting Britons might care to bear in mind—an ideal weekend break.

Twenty-seven miles along Highway 60 from Huntsville, the west gate of the Algonquin park marks the beginning of a "corridor" through its southern section in the town of Whitney. It is possible to remain on or very close to this highway yet have the benefit of camping and picnic grounds, walking and hiking trails and several attractive lakes. For those who fish, the larger lakes offer trout and bass, and there are eight organised camp grounds along the highway. The whole is ideal for anyone who wants that taste of the great outdoors without straying too far from the mechanical "benefits" of civilization.

If you have time or inclination to venture deeper into the park, there are over 1,000

miles of canoe routes, and a Canoe Centre whose staff will help with information about these. Or you can do as I did and take a light aircraft to a lake for fishing and straight-forward relaxation.

We took off from Billie Bear Lake, outside the Park boundaries, and remained outside as we flew over the spruce and maple forests to our isolated destination. It was certainly worth the effort and the £12 charge—the view alone justified the trip—and hard to believe that we were within easy driving time of Toronto.

According to those who study such trends, Canada is attracting a growing number of British visitors and, of these, very many are making second or third trips. There is so much to see that a single trip could not possibly do justice to the country. Should you have Canada in mind, plan ahead and study the options—the cities, the forests, the mountains. You cannot see everything, but you can ensure that what you do see is truly magnificent.

John Carter



Aerial view of Lake Louise, Alberta.

Chess

Taking to the tournaments

The engaging habit of holding an international tournament regularly every year in one particular place was first developed in this country at Hastings. As time went on other countries perceived that this was a good habit and imitated it. The Netherlands were the first, holding their tournament (known as the Hoogeveen after the great iron and steel works that financed the enterprise) first at Beverwijk and then at nearby Wijk aan Zee. This is held in January and IBM sponsors a series of great tournaments in July at Amsterdam.

The Spaniards too have become fond of the practice. They held a series of remarkably strong tournaments in Palma de Mallorca and then in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. There are also regular international tournaments held in a number of places on the Costa Brava. Italy once had an important series at Venice, and still has tournaments at Imperia and Reggio Emilia, though on a much smaller scale. Going further afield we find the Cubans holding great

tournaments in memory of Capablanca either at Havana or at Cienfuegos. The Philippines have, in the last few years, embarked on a most ambitious programme of such events at Manila and the Icelanders have had regular international tournaments at Reykjavik. Nor is it, as we might think, the only place in England to have such a tradition. Before the Second World War, Margate was rapidly gaining a great reputation in this way and held tournaments that included Aleksandr Alekhine and Capablanca (though not both at the same time). The Friends will regret their contribution on this occasion.

Other aims were fulfilled, notably that of good and exciting chess being played, and specifically that of George Borrell attaining for the first time the international master norm. Borrell, a former British champion who played for Wales at the Bala Olympiad last year, is a most talented player who fully deserves the title of international master. In order to get it he has, however, to attain the norm in 14 more games in international tournaments within the space of three years.

His play at Birmingham was fresh, incisive and a pleasure

to watch. He came first with 71 points, ahead of Damjanovic and Zukavina (both Yugoslavians) 7, Gasic (Yugoslavia) and Soos (formerly Romania, now stateless) 6, Basman (England) and Luginbuhl (Switzerland) 5, Kagan (Israel) and Povov (England) 5, Cordien and Cefterly (both England) 4, and Lambert (England) 3.

The inventive and ingenious Basman also did well in coming ahead of such a player as Kagan who, in the last Hastings actually attained the grandmaster norm. Here is the entertaining game he won against Kagan in Round One.

White: Kagan
Black: Basman
Caro-Kann Defence.

1 P-K3 P-Q5 2 N-K3 N-K4 3 K-Q3 P-B3
More aggressive than the safer 5... K-P3, it is indicated by the fact that it is the favourite continuation of Bent Larsen.

A good alternative is 9 P-KK3, followed by B-K12.
An indifferent move; better was 10 Q-Q2, K-Q2; 11 B-Q2.

12 B-K1 Q-B3 13 P-B3 Q-Q2 14 B-K1 Q-B3

After 14 Q-Q2, B-P3 it is White's King that would be in danger.

15 K-Q3 R-Q3 16 P-B3 B-K1 17 K-R3 P-B3 18 K-R3 P-B3 19 K-R3 P-B3 20 K-R3 P-B3 21 K-R3 P-B3 22 K-R3 P-B3 23 K-R3 P-B3 24 K-R3 P-B3 25 K-R3 P-B3 26 K-R3 P-B3 27 K-R3 P-B3 28 K-R3 P-B3 29 K-R3 P-B3 30 K-R3 P-B3 31 K-R3 P-B3 32 K-R3 P-B3 33 K-R3 P-B3 34 K-R3 P-B3 35 K-R3 P-B3 36 K-R3 P-B3 37 K-R3 P-B3 38 K-R3 P-B3 39 K-R3 P-B3 40 K-R3 P-B3 41 K-R3 P-B3 42 K-R3 P-B3 43 K-R3 P-B3 44 K-R3 P-B3 45 K-R3 P-B3 46 K-R3 P-B3 47 K-R3 P-B3 48 K-R3 P-B3 49 K-R3 P-B3 50 K-R3 P-B3 51 K-R3 P-B3 52 K-R3 P-B3 53 K-R3 P-B3 54 K-R3 P-B3 55 K-R3 P-B3 56 K-R3 P-B3 57 K-R3 P-B3 58 K-R3 P-B3 59 K-R3 P-B3 60 K-R3 P-B3 61 K-R3 P-B3 62 K-R3 P-B3 63 K-R3 P-B3 64 K-R3 P-B3 65 K-R3 P-B3 66 K-R3 P-B3 67 K-R3 P-B3 68 K-R3 P-B3 69 K-R3 P-B3 70 K-R3 P-B3 71 K-R3 P-B3 72 K-R3 P-B3 73 K-R3 P-B3 74 K-R3 P-B3 75 K-R3 P-B3 76 K-R3 P-B3 77 K-R3 P-B3 78 K-R3 P-B3 79 K-R3 P-B3 80 K-R3 P-B3 81 K-R3 P-B3 82 K-R3 P-B3 83 K-R3 P-B3 84 K-R3 P-B3 85 K-R3 P-B3 86 K-R3 P-B3 87 K-R3 P-B3 88 K-R3 P-B3 89 K-R3 P-B3 90 K-R3 P-B3 91 K-R3 P-B3 92 K-R3 P-B3 93 K-R3 P-B3 94 K-R3 P-B3 95 K-R3 P-B3 96 K-R3 P-B3 97 K-R3 P-B3 98 K-R3 P-B3 99 K-R3 P-B3 100 K-R3 P-B3

A fine move that reveals the weakness created by White's 10th move.

30 K-R3 P-B3 31 K-R3 P-B3 32 K-R3 P-B3 33 K-R3 P-B3 34 K-R3 P-B3 35 K-R3 P-B3 36 K-R3 P-B3 37 K-R3 P-B3 38 K-R3 P-B3 39 K-R3 P-B3 40 K-R3 P-B3 41 K-R3 P-B3 42 K-R3 P-B3 43 K-R3 P-B3 44 K-R3 P-B3 45 K-R3 P-B3 46 K-R3 P-B3 47 K-R3 P-B3 48 K-R3 P-B3 49 K-R3 P-B3 50 K-R3 P-B3 51 K-R3 P-B3 52 K-R3 P-B3 53 K-R3 P-B3 54 K-R3 P-B3 55 K-R3 P-B3 56 K-R3 P-B3 57 K-R3 P-B3 58 K-R3 P-B3 59 K-R3 P-B3 60 K-R3 P-B3 61 K-R3 P-B3 62 K-R3 P-B3 63 K-R3 P-B3 64 K-R3 P-B3 65 K-R3 P-B3 66 K-R3 P-B3 67 K-R3 P-B3 68 K-R3 P-B3 69 K-R3 P-B3 70 K-R3 P-B3 71 K-R3 P-B3 72 K-R3 P-B3 73 K-R3 P-B3 74 K-R3 P-B3 75 K-R3 P-B3 76 K-R3 P-B3 77 K-R3 P-B3 78 K-R3 P-B3 79 K-R3 P-B3 80 K-R3 P-B3 81 K-R3 P-B3 82 K-R3 P-B3 83 K-R3 P-B3 84 K-R3 P-B3 85 K-R3 P-B3 86 K-R3 P-B3 87 K-R3 P-B3 88 K-R3 P-B3 89 K-R3 P-B3 90 K-R3 P-B3 91 K-R3 P-B3 92 K-R3 P-B3 93 K-R3 P-B3 94 K-R3 P-B3 95 K-R3 P-B3 96 K-R3 P-B3 97 K-R3 P-B3 98 K-R3 P-B3 99 K-R3 P-B3 100 K-R3 P-B3

No better is 25 K-K12, R-P3; 26 B-Q1, P-QB4; 27 K-K11 Q-K4; 28 K-R3 P-B3 29 K-R3 P-B3 30 K-R3 P-B3 31 K-R3 P-B3 32 K-R3 P-B3 33 K-R3 P-B3 34 K-R3 P-B3 35 K-R3 P-B3 36 K-R3 P-B3 37 K-R3 P-B3 38 K-R3 P-B3 39 K-R3 P-B3 40 K-R3 P-B3 41 K-R3 P-B3 42 K-R3 P-B3 43 K-R3 P-B3 44 K-R3 P-B3 45 K-R3 P-B3 46 K-R3 P-B3 47 K-R3 P-B3 48 K-R3 P-B3 49 K-R3 P-B3 50 K-R3 P-B3 51 K-R3 P-B3 52 K-R3 P-B3 53 K-R3 P-B3 54 K-R3 P-B3 55 K-R3 P-B3 56 K-R3 P-B3 57 K-R3 P-B3 58 K-R3 P-B3 59 K-R3 P-B3 60 K-R3 P-B3 61 K-R3 P-B3 62 K-R3 P-B3 63 K-R3 P-B3 64 K-R3 P-B3 65 K-R3 P-B3 66 K-R3 P-B3 67 K-R3 P-B3 68 K-R3 P-B3 69 K-R3 P-B3 70 K-R3 P-B3 71 K-R3 P-B3 72 K-R3 P-B3 73 K-R3 P-B3 74 K-R3 P-B3 75 K-R3 P-B3 76 K-R3 P-B3 77 K-R3 P-B3 78 K-R3 P-B3 79 K-R3 P-B3 80 K-R3 P-B3 81 K-R3 P-B3 82 K-R3 P-B3 83 K-R3 P-B3 84 K-R3 P-B3 85 K-R3 P-B3 86 K-R3 P-B3 87 K-R3 P-B3 88 K-R3 P-B3 89 K-R3 P-B3 90 K-R3 P-B3 91 K-R3 P-B3 92 K-R3 P-B3 93 K-R3 P-B3 94 K-R3 P-B3 95 K-R3 P-B3 96 K-R3 P-B3 97 K-R3 P-B3 98 K-R3 P-B3 99 K-R3 P-B3 100 K-R3 P-B3

In order to avoid the exchange of Queens by 28 Q-B5 ch.

29 K-R3 P-B3 30 K-R3 P-B3 31 K-R3 P-B3 32 K-R3 P-B3 33 K-R3 P-B3 34 K-R3 P-B3 35 K-R3 P-B3 36 K-R3 P-B3 37 K-R3 P-B3 38 K-R3 P-B3 39 K-R3 P-B3 40 K-R3 P-B3 41 K-R3 P-B3 42 K-R3 P-B3 43 K-R3 P-B3 44 K-R3 P-B3 45 K-R3 P-B3 46 K-R3 P-B3 47 K-R3 P-B3 48 K-R3 P-B3 49 K-R3 P-B3 50 K-R3 P-B3 51 K-R3 P-B3 52 K-R3 P-B3 53 K-R3 P-B3 54 K-R3 P-B3 55 K-R3 P-B3 56 K-R3 P-B3 57 K-R3 P-B3 58 K-R3 P-B3 59 K-R3 P-B3 60 K-R3 P-B3 61 K-R3 P-B3 62 K-R3 P-B3 63 K-R3 P-B3 64 K-R3 P-B3 65 K-R3 P-B3 66 K-R3 P-B3 67 K-R3 P-B3 68 K-R3 P-B3 69 K-R3 P-B3 70 K-R3 P-B3 71 K-R3 P-B3 72 K-R3 P-B3 73 K-R3 P-B3 74 K-R3 P-B3 75 K-R3 P-B3 76 K-R3 P-B3 77 K-R3 P-B3 78 K-R3 P-B3 79 K-R3 P-B3 80 K-R3 P-B3 81 K-R3 P-B3 82 K-R3 P-B3 83 K-R3 P-B3 84 K-R3 P-B3 85 K-R3 P-B3 86 K-R3 P-B3 87 K-R3 P-B3 88 K-R3 P-B3 89 K-R3 P-B3 90 K-R3 P-B3 91 K-R3 P-B3 92 K-R3 P-B3 93 K-R3 P-B3 94 K-R3 P-B3 95 K-R3 P-B3 96 K-R3 P-B3 97 K-R3 P-B3 98 K-R3 P-B3 99 K-R3 P-B3 100 K-R3 P-B3

A better change is 31 Q-K5 ch; 32 R-Q2, P-R=Q ch; 33 K-B2, P-P3; but presumably white was in time trouble here.

31 P-B3 P-B3 32 K-R3 P-B3 33 K-R3 P-B3 34 K-R3 P-B3 35 K-R3 P-B3 36 K-R3 P-B3 37 K-R3 P-B3 38 K-R3 P-B3 39 K-R3 P-B3 40 K-R3 P-B3 41 K-R3 P-B3 42 K-R3 P-B3 43 K-R3 P-B3 44 K-R3 P-B3 45 K-R3 P-B3 46 K-R3 P-B3 47 K-R3 P-B3 48 K-R3 P-B3 49 K-R3 P-B3 50 K-R3 P-B3 51 K-R3 P-B3 52 K-R3 P-B3 53 K-R3 P-B3 54 K-R3 P-B3 55 K-R3 P-B3 56 K-R3 P-B3 57 K-R3 P-B3 58 K-R3 P-B3 59 K-R3 P-B3 60 K-R3 P-B3 61 K-R3 P-B3 62 K-R3 P-B3 63 K-R3 P-B3 64 K-R3 P-B3 65 K-R3 P-B3 66 K-R3 P-B3 67 K-R3 P-B3 68 K-R3 P-B3 69 K-R3 P-B3 70 K-R3 P-B3 71 K-R3 P-B3 72 K-R3 P-B3 73 K-R3 P-B3 74 K-R3 P-B3 75 K-R3 P-B3 76 K-R3 P-B3 77 K-R3 P-B3 78 K-R3 P-B3 79 K-R3 P-B3 80 K-R3 P-B3 81 K-R3 P-B3 82 K-R3 P-B3 83 K-R3 P-B3 84 K-R3 P-B3 85 K-R3 P-B3 86 K-R3 P-B3 87 K-R3 P-B3 88 K-R3 P-B3 89 K-R3 P-B3 90 K-R3 P-B3 91 K-R3 P-B3 92 K-R3 P-B3 93 K-R3 P-B3 94 K-R3 P-B3 95 K-R3 P-B3 96 K-R3 P-B3 97 K-R3 P-B3 98 K-R3 P-B3 99 K-R3 P-B3 100 K-R3 P-B3

Mate is inevitable; Black's play on the black squares is indeed remarkable.

Harry Golombek

Bridge

Lines of communication

We are inclined to forget that most of the signals we now employ to indicate leads or to discourage the play of a particular suit are inheritances from Auction. A first discard on partner's winner gives him immensely valuable information when it is read in conjunction with the bidding, and I will illustrate its importance by a defence of which Ely Culbertson was immensely proud when he first played against a French team in Paris

Art

Yale opens its doors to Britain

Earlier this week there began a new era in Anglo-American cultural relations. On Tuesday the Yale Centre for British Art was opened to the public, which henceforth has free access to what is beyond question the finest collection of British oil paintings, watercolours, drawings, prints and illustrated books ever formed by a private individual. Numbers could be given, but this is not a matter in which numbers are paramount. The things that count are an eye for quality, a panoramic sense of the English achievement and the ability to ride far and fast in pursuit of what may one day come on to the market.

In all these respects, the Yale collections are exemplary; but what makes them unique is that although expert advice has always been available, it is the collector himself who has said the final "Yes" and the final "No". These are no longer private collections,

since they have been given outright to Yale, but both in the totality of their commitment and in the occasional deliberate lacuna they remain personal collections in which no committee has played a part. They have been roughly 25 years in the making, and they were initiated in the belief that for lack of first-hand experience of the subject most Americans knew virtually nothing about British art. British School in most length and fullness means fullness of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Romney and Hoppner. If the museum is lucky it may also mean large-scale Academy paintings by Constable and Turner. That was the taste of the great accumulators of nearly a hundred years ago, and it was a taste later favoured by Lord Duveen. By the early 1950s it seemed hopelessly incomplete. The way was open, decidedly, for an American collector who was willing to pass what the late Basil Taylor called "the ultimate test of artistic discrimination, the willingness to accept the unfamiliar".

Paul Mellon was such a collector, and with Basil Taylor's eager and disinterested collaboration he began to collect pictures that corresponded both to his tastes as a connoisseur and a broader of racehorses and to his experience of English life as a Cambridge undergraduate some 25 years earlier. In his attitude to British art he was the antithesis of Duveen. Faced with what were then lumped together as "sporting pictures", he could see that Stubbs was one of the great painters of all time and that even among the journeymen there were some who gave life and immediacy to all that they touched. Pre-industrial England in all its aspects delighted him; and although he was not interested in other people's ancestors as such he would linger over any painting that gave a first-hand and preferably an informal account of how English people had lived. Most at home in the period between the birth of Hogarth in 1697 and the death of Turner

in 1851, he never cared to do much outside it. When the collection was given an interim showing at the Royal Academy in 1964 it impressed us by its size, its resource, its informality, its freedom from prejudice, and its reluctance to beat us into submission with big names. Constable and Turner were there in profusion, but they were there mostly with quite small paintings; only in the case of George Stubbs was there a show of force.

The collections went on growing, and in a quiet but very effective way Mr Mellon turned out to be behind much of what was best in British art-historical studies. What had started from a private instinct of dissent had not to be of institutional proportions. More than one institution would have been glad to take it over, but the case for Yale was argued first by Andrew Ritchie, then Director of the Yale Art Gallery, and later by Kingman Brewster, Yale's president. It was a strong case, moreover. Yale is already a great centre of British studies. The Yale edition of Horace Walpole and

the Yale edition of James Boswell speak for themselves. The Heinicke Rare Book Library is full of English treasures. Mr Mellon is himself a Yale man (class of 1929). Not surprisingly, Yale won the day. Louis Kahn was asked to design the Centre; and although he died in 1974 his intentions have been carried out in a building that stands out for its beauty, its amenity and its courteous attentions to the buildings across the street (which include Kahn's own first major work, the 1954 extension to the Yale Art Gallery). So elegant a matching of glass with stainless steel and wood with concrete, so delicate a diffusion of natural light, and so deft a characterization of hand-rail and door-handle have rarely been seen. As much thought has been given to offices, libraries and study rooms as to the main galleries: heavy folios slide forward at a touch, showcases lift off at one turn of a handle, a master craftsman was flown from Germany to see to the sealing of the glass cases, drawings are kept in boxes elbowed with fine leather.

As for the collections, they have multiplied many times over since 1964. They have moved into seventeenth-century paintings, into prints of all into the collection of books (notably by the acquisition of the J. R. Abbey collection) and into rare books: scholars can have the run, in this last context, of St. Joshua Reynolds's copy of Malton's perspective and of Benjamin Robert Haydon's copy of Bell's *Anatomy*, as well as some 16,000 other volumes of relevant material. It is Charles James Fox, that most lovable of public men, who now greets us at the top of the stairs. The concept of British art has been stretched to allow views of London by Canaletto and an oil sketch by Rubens for his Whitehall ceiling. The inaugural display devotes one floor to oil paintings, a second to watercolours of landscape, and a third to a miscellany entitled *The Pursuit of Happiness* and prefaced with an appropriate quote by J. H. Plumb. The youthful director is Dr Edmund Phillips, and the curators of paintings, watercolours and drawings are Malcolm Cormack, formerly of the Fitzwilliam, and Andrew Wilton, formerly of the British Museum.

All this made a glorious first impression, and it will be prized for as long as there is a university at Yale. The name of the donor is mentioned just once in the big building; but as the visitor might quite easily miss it we are entitled to say that the efforts of some time while the efforts of some subsequent rulers to expunge the memory of the dynasty's earlier power led to wholesale destruction of any antiquities outside tomb confines. So it is that today this routine interpretation of Tang art society stems only from the wealth of funeral material unearthed since railway construction began carving paths across the Chinese mainland during the first decade of this century.

Time and again the local workmen rushed excitedly to the missionaries and the area officials, arms filled with pottery castings. News of the finds swiftly spread to the West so that by 1909 they were fetching good prices in all the major art centres of Europe.

An elegantly prancing Fergahan horse became an essential home decor, while museums sought to recapture the Tang tomb's atmosphere, with its "spirit path" entrance flanked by Lokapala guardians and evil-averting winged-beasts (called *chimeras*) and its meandering chamber thronged with figures in attendance to the coffin. "Good prices," but this term must be kept in perspective. Though there were sufficient profits about for a London art firm to import many crates of fragments and set a staff member the unenviable task of reuniting components to rebuild 50 horses, a pair of glazed court ladies which fetched 9,250 guineas in 1971 was valued at a mere £10 in the 1930s. And prices like the \$52,500 paid for an equestrian group in 1974 are comfortably an order of magnitude greater than could have been realized even only a decade earlier.

More startling yet has been the upsurge in prices paid for glazed figures, the *prima donna* performance coming from the family of a once thought to be a depiction of Yang Kuei Fei who, by dissipating the court's energies in time-honoured fashion, gained near-absolute power, circa AD 750. At least one such figure increased its market value eightfold during the last year's trading, 1970-74. One serious problem bedevils the aspirations of a Tang collector: the high frequency of fakes in this field. The most convincing pieces date to about 1912, for the same trench-cutting that haphazardly opened up tombs also unearthed several original kiln-sites.

John Russell

Collecting

The taste for T'ang

Li Lung-chi's assumption of the Dragon Robes of China AD 712 ended some 60 years of confusion in the control of the Tang Empire. Court intrigue at the capital city, Ch'ang-an, near present-day Sian, had been rife—the expedient of assassination had become an almost fashionable means of easing the climb to power—and militancy of the neighbouring Tiberians was playing havoc with frontier defences. Important trade links with Mediterranean countries, once made secure by Li Shih-min (circa AD 640), had been disrupted by bandits in the mountain passes around Samarkand, while pirates threatened the sea routes to Sumatra and the Farther Peoples of north-east India.

No doubt the general populace braced itself for further evils as the new Emperor first treated them to a near-orgy of court butchery, but they were soon to marvel and rejoice in his military acumen that amply contained the growing threat of Islam and in his scholarly tastes, which attracted the most talented in music, poetry and literature throughout Asia and beyond.

Perhaps the only ones to complain were the city's potters, overworked by the increasing vogue for tomb "furniture" among the lower echelons of Tang society. The funerals in the court circle were served with richly-glazed wares cast under supervision of the office known as the *Chen-kum-shu*. But lesser mortals went to the market-place, to the artisan's workshop, where they would find their own shelves of simpler figurines, animal images in miniature, and domestic vessels that would make the afterlife that much more tolerable.

Doubtless the bargaining was hard, with a complete suite of musicians carrying a reasonable discount against a single, seated lady playing her *biwa*; perhaps reductions were offered on pieces with minor blemishes, or on a vase being in piece-moulds, while helping the potter to cope with demand for his wares, restricted originality except for some levity in presentation of physical traits of the Empire's neighbours such as the bulging eyes of the Khotanese, and the heavy jawed of the Uighurs, and the curved full noses of the Armenians. But the buyers seemed to have paid little heed to replication; sheer quantity of these "spirit utensils" carried far more weight in the street parades that surrounded the transport of the deceased to his final resting place.

The dynasty's decline in Li Lung-chi's dotage (he paid in-

creasing attention to the whims of his concubines at the cost of his imperial duties) and its eventual eclipse, circa AD 906, pushed the Tang splendour into the mire of time while the efforts of some subsequent rulers to expunge the memory of the dynasty's earlier power led to wholesale destruction of any antiquities outside tomb confines. So it is that today this routine interpretation of Tang art society stems only from the wealth of funeral material unearthed since railway construction began carving paths across the Chinese mainland during the first decade of this century. Time and again the local workmen rushed excitedly to the missionaries and the area officials, arms filled with pottery castings. News of the finds swiftly spread to the West so that by 1909 they were fetching good prices in all the major art centres of Europe. An elegantly prancing Fergahan horse became an essential home decor, while museums sought to recapture the Tang tomb's atmosphere, with its "spirit path" entrance flanked by Lokapala guardians and evil-averting winged-beasts (called *chimeras*) and its meandering chamber thronged with figures in attendance to the coffin. "Good prices," but this term must be kept in perspective. Though there were sufficient profits about for a London art firm to import many crates of fragments and set a staff member the unenviable task of reuniting components to rebuild 50 horses, a pair of glazed court ladies which fetched 9,250 guineas in 1971 was valued at a mere £10 in the 1930s. And prices like the \$52,500 paid for an equestrian group in 1974 are comfortably an order of magnitude greater than could have been realized even only a decade earlier. More startling yet has been the upsurge in prices paid for glazed figures, the *prima donna* performance coming from the family of a once thought to be a depiction of Yang Kuei Fei who, by dissipating the court's energies in time-honoured fashion, gained near-absolute power, circa AD 750. At least one such figure increased its market value eightfold during the last year's trading, 1970-74. One serious problem bedevils the aspirations of a Tang collector: the high frequency of fakes in this field. The most convincing pieces date to about 1912, for the same trench-cutting that haphazardly opened up tombs also unearthed several original kiln-sites.

Gardening

May may be better

One of the old weather sayings that has over the years proved more often right than wrong is: "A late spring never deceives". That is, when spring finally arrives it does not dicker about and go back on its word. Hopefully this may be so this year.

Still, looking back over the records, a cold late spring is more often than not followed by a cool summer. But there are always the exceptions to the rule, and the abnormal climatic change that has led to California entering a third year of drought may quite conceivably be accompanied by other abnormalities elsewhere in the northern hemisphere.

May is often a critical month as far as the weather is concerned, and it will be very interesting to see what turning the weather takes and how it may influence our summer. There is another old saying: "What April cannot do, May will do all day". So perhaps May will be warm and sunny.

Many people I know dismissed the idea of growing vegetables in a very small garden. I think they are wrong because vegetables cost so much today that even a few from a small patch may be worth several pounds. I am always a confirmed pessimist about the cost of living or the value of the pound, but you would have to be a supreme optimist if you think the cost of vegetables is ever likely to come down except in short periods of seasonal gluts.

So, first, let us look at Gro-bags. These are the plastic bags filled with a peat-based compost, enriched with fertilizers, and in which we can grow three or maybe four tomato plants or, of course, cucumbers, lettuces or other vegetables. The Gro-bag solves a lot of problems of growing tomatoes, or cucumbers in a greenhouse. There is no need to worry about sterilizing soil in a border, or buying bottomless pots and compost for

growing plants by the ring cut-ture method. We normally grow four tomato plants in a Gro-bag in a cold greenhouse. We buy in plants about now, and we expect to get between 15 and 20lb of fruit from each plant which, if tomatoes cost as much this year as they have done in the past year or two, must show a goodly financial return.

One of the problems of growing plants like tomatoes or cucumbers in Gro-bags is how to support them. One can tie strings round the bags and hitch them to wires stretched across the greenhouse roof. But now we have the Auriol Gro-Grid plant support, specially designed for use with Gro-bags. It is basically a framework of stout plastic coated wire which fits over the Gro-bag. It is nearly 4ft high. Used outdoors on a terrace or even a balcony, it would take tomatoes up to the fourth floor, which is all that one can expect to ripen out of doors.

In a greenhouse, of course, one can tie a bamboo cane to the Gro-Grid and take the plants up to 6ft or more. The Gro-Grids are available from all good garden stores or, in case of difficulty, from Auriol (Guildford) Ltd, Passfield Mill, Passfield, Liphook, Hants GU30 7RR, price £3.95 each including VAT and carriage.

In the open in a small garden we can grow runner beans against walls or fences, or up poles. We can grow courgettes or marrows up Gro-Grids or against walls or fences. So too outdoor cucumbers.

Beetroot sown as an edging to a border or a rose bed—or even as an underplanting for shrubs—looks quite attractive. So do lettuces or carrots, and one can sow patches of onions for pulling young in any odd corner.

Sweetcorn too can be planted in small groups of

three or four in a border, and even after the cobs have been picked the foliage looks quite attractive for the rest of the summer. Some thoughts about varieties: For a lettuce I still go for 'Webbs Wonderful' and whether you are pro or anti-EEC at least the new regulations of the Community have made a lot of headway in sorting out the hundreds of synonyms of our varieties of vegetables.

This superb crisp, curly lettuce, which is the last to bolt to seed in a hot summer, is now to be known only as 'Webbs Wonderful'. Its synonyms are now written off. But for any garden, especially a small one, I do recommend the lettuce 'Salad Bowl' offered by Suttons, Dobbies and Unwins. You just keep picking the leaves as you need them, and the plants go on producing more for many weeks.

From what I hear in the trade, the demand for all kinds of vegetable plants—tomatoes, lettuces, and brassica seedlings and the like—is very brisk this year. It would be well, if you want to buy any such plants, to find a source of supply now and place your order.

Sowing time for runner beans is almost with us now. We can sow in peat pots, boxes of seed sowing compost in a cold frame in the next week or two, or in the open ground in the middle of May. There are many varieties of runner bean, but if you wish to grow something new there is the red flowered Red Knight stringless runner bean, also the stringless white flowered runner bean Fry, both available from Dobbies. Fry has consistently well with me when red flowered varieties did not.

And there are the climbing French beans such as Blue Lake which I am convinced are self-sterilizing and give a fine crop of beans even in the most unfavourable seasons.

Sweetcorn too can be planted in small groups of

Roy Hay

The Times Special Offer

Blocks and barrows

Anyone who would like a wall of some kind or some paving in the garden would do well to consider this offer of the Auriol Kwik-Kast: kit of moulds for making your own concrete wall or paving blocks. If the work of casting the blocks yourself is too much, get someone else to do it, and still save money. I know of several students who have earned some welcome pocket money by making blocks in their holidays. A fair estimate of the cost of materials, sand and cement, is about 8p a block compared with around 65p to 85p a block from the builder's merchant.

It is easily possible to cast 100 blocks in a day. The concrete mix is instantly turned out after being tamped into the mould, just like turning out sandcastles from a child's bucket.

This pack contains a high density glass-fibre casing mould with an insert, also of glass-fibre, to produce ornamental open screen blocks. It also includes plates which enable you to cast solid wall blocks with a realistic random stone-work finish, blocks resembling Cotswold stone, Flemish brickwork, and patio paving slabs. These blocks, which are 12in square, may be made from 1in to 4in thick.

Blocks of a minimum thickness of 1in may be used as cladding tiles to create dramatic interior and exterior effects covering unsightly walls.

The open screen block or "Fantasia" mould is designed so that the blocks may be used to form many different wall patterns. The masonry moulds are also cunningly designed and the blocks may be set to form a number of different patterns.

Cement colourant may be added to the concrete mix, or masonry paint applied after the wall has been constructed. Another feature of the "Fantasia" blocks is that range of clear or coloured "Acryl-glass" inserts may be fitted to make the wall, or part of it, wind-proof, useful for enclosing a snug patio.

If the concrete mix is at the right consistency, one mould will turn out 10 blocks an hour easily. The blocks set sufficiently hard to be moved after 24 hours, but should be left for five or six days to harden properly before being used for building.

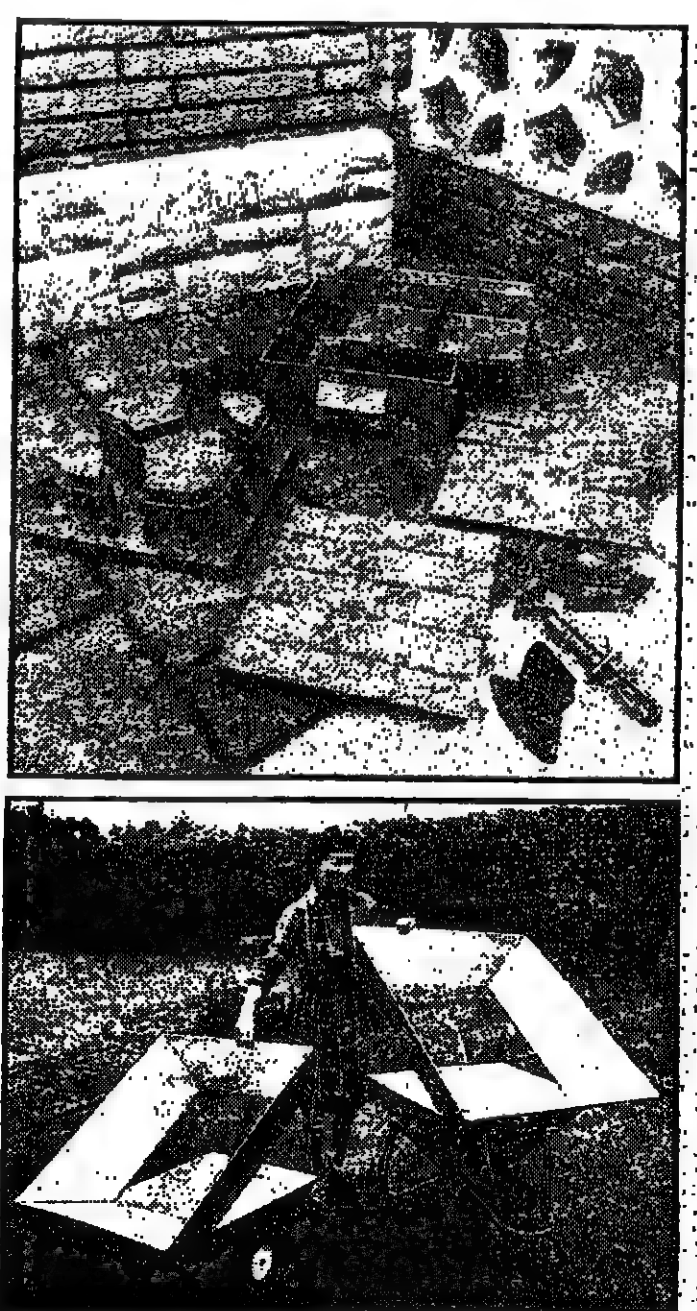
We have come a long way from the heavy old wooden garden barrow, which was heavy to push when empty, let alone full. If you have a transportation problem—moving large quantities of lawn clippings or leaves on, leaves to the rubbish dump—consider this outside wheelbarrow, the Corrie Giant.

It is made of galvanized metal, with a 16in pneumatic rubber tyre wheel with heavy duty nylon bearings which, as it is so large, enables you to push it easily over turned earth when filled with mushroom compost or other mulching material. It is of all welded construction, the chassis being of high quality stove-enamelled steel.

It is beautifully balanced. This new barrow is the result of much experiment, and is an improved version of the barrow we offered five years ago.

It is very easy to push, and if you intend to mix concrete or lay paths, it makes the moving of cement, sand or mixed concrete easy. The basic barrow contains 41 cubic feet, and with the extension top it will contain 91 cubic feet. If you do not have the need for a super large barrow, you can buy the basic barrow without the extension top. We also offer the Calypso wheelbarrow, which is excellent for light garden work and especially suitable for elderly or handicapped people. It has

R.H.



To order, complete the coupon in block letters. The offer is open to readers in UK mainland only. Delivery within 28 days from receipt of order. Quaries, no orders, to David Sharpe on 01-837 1234, Ext 7893.

Send to: Mason Kit and Barrow Offer, Times Newspapers Ltd, 32, Wharf Road, London N1 7SD.

| | Price incl delivery | Nos reqd |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| A Kwik-Kast Mason Master Kit | 16.80 | |
| B Giant Wheelbarrow | 24.82 | |
| C Giant Extension Top | 9.33 | |
| D Calypso Barrow | 11.88 | |
| E Calypso Extension Top | 8.21 | |

I enclose cheque/PO for £..... crossed and made payable to Times Newspapers Limited.

Name

Address

Postcode

Times Newspapers Limited, 32, Wharf Road, London N1 7SD. Tel: 01-837 1234. No cash orders.

Conquering Christie

Continued from page 8

she could not have hit upon a more fortunate place, or one that accords equally well with the preconceptions of her readers on both sides of the Atlantic. That is how Europeans think of the United States, and that is how Americans expect them to think. So much for the content of Christie's work. There is one final point to be made concerning her record in the United States. All those impressive sales figures attest the insatiable demand for her books. But there is another side to the coin. In addition to mass consumption, Agatha Christie represents mass production. Her long, hard-working life has filled the shelves with title after title. Now mystery reading often presents some of the symptoms of addiction, with the hardened fanatic devouring larger and larger dosages until a book a night is required to satisfy the craving. Everyone who has ever been bitten by the bug knows the joy of unearthing a new, appealing author, followed by the bitter discovery that his entire output consists of two volumes. With Christie, there is no such brief encounter: she is with you for life. And by the time there are over forty works to a writer's credit, re-reading becomes more than a possibility, it becomes an insurance policy. Nothing makes us feel safer than the assurance that we read twenty years ago.

Not that we actually need such reassurance as long as we do not use our passports. Many harsh words have been uttered about the United States in one quarter and another, but even her most intransigent detractors have never denied the efficiency of her distribution system. Give the American middleman a mass producer on one side and a mass consumer on the other and he will bring the two of them together, no matter what it takes. On one level that is what this country is all about. There is no nonsense about a potential purchaser searching for a bookstore. He can find his chosen author in supermarkets, discount chains, drug stores and gas stations. If he's ready to buy, there's always somebody ready to sell. Of course there are plenty of people to deplore this kind of merchandising. Look, they whine, at the lowering of quality, the corruption of standards implicit in such blatant hucksterism. Look at television salesmen puffing the virtues of their advertisers; look at the crudity, the juvenility, the pornography littering every paperback stand. They miss the essence of a giant distribution system. It is a neutral juggernaut making no value judgments of its own. It will send the countryside with Walter Paters

as readily as with comic books. Those faultfinders who object to the crudity of the American marketplace forget that it has swept copies of Jane Austen and Henry James, as well as *Valley of the Dolls*, into places they have never been seen before. Naturally any process that deals with American mass culture is inherently better constituted to cope with a product of multiple units than with single perfect roses. Air-conditioned Cadillacs pour smoothly from the assembly line into the customers' garages. No racing driver, however, thinks he is going to get a competition machine for the Grand Prix from his local car dealer. And anybody who feels that it is a mark of worthlessness to be amenable to popularized commerce would do well to remember how much of Charles Dickens's success was due to the innovation of issuing novels in cheap instalments and the patriotic disdain elicited by this practice at the time. Agatha Christie can be said to have created the perfect material for the American system of mass back distribution. She—and her readers could have done a lot worse.

The American Bicentennial in itself proved all this amply and graphically. In the village of Concord, Massachusetts, where it all started, there is a low stone wall bordering the approach to the rude bridge that spans the flood. This wall now bears a plaque to the memory of the British soldiers who died at its base:

To keep the past upon its throne, Unhurdled, beyond the ocean tide, Their English mother made her moan. Every 19 April, on the anniversary of the battle flowers are laid on the plaque to commemorate a gallant and vanquished foe. It is fitting, it is proper, and in view of what is going on at the other end of town, it may be premature. Down the road stands the Concord Free Public Library. At last count, its card catalogue listed seventy-three separate Christie titles, without reference to multiple copies. On the same day there were two books by Agatha Christie on the shelf. The remainder were circulating. This means that all over Concord men and women were ending the day by having tea at Lyons Corner House, by taking the Underground to Paddington, by calling at the Vicarage, or by making a trunk call from the village post office. So much for the end of British influence in the colonies. Some pens, it would appear, still have victories denied to the sword.

"Conquering Christie" has been adapted from Emma Lathen's essay in *Agatha Christie, First Lady of Crime*, a collection edited by H. R. F. Keating which will be published on Thursday by Weidenfeld & Nicolson at £5. © Emma Lathen.



A Lion Attacking a Horse. George Stubbs.

George Hutchinson

The best thing the GLC could do would be to vote itself out of existence

To many minds, the best outcome of the Greater London Council elections of May 5 would be victory for Mr Oliver Stutchbury and his little band. They are fighting for what is probably the soundest policy of all, namely the abolition of the GLC. If returned, they would quickly extinguish themselves, and on this account may be considered the least self-interested of candidates.

Alas, there are only 31 of them. They are too few to prevail. What they are succeeding in doing, however, is to stimulate public discussion of the GLC's role or *raison d'être* in metropolitan affairs; and with discussion comes doubt and disillusionment. Thus Mr Stutchbury and his companions are performing an important service—a service that might lead, over the years, to the disappearance of this huge, wasteful and unnecessary authority.

We would be better off without the GLC. Its functions (as I have argued before in columns) could be distributed between the 33 London boroughs (excluding the three City of London, which are non-political) and the existing Government departments or agencies—augmented, perhaps, by the appointment of a Mayor for London. In all reason, there is no need to go on maintaining the elaborate, cumbersome and costly establishment at County Hall.

Mr Stutchbury speaks from direct experience as a former member of the council. But he is not, of course, the first to advocate its extinction. A number of prominent and notably proficient figures in the local government of London have long been of the same opinion. One is Mr John Goss, Lord Mayor of Westminster in his day and previously Mayor of Marylebone. Another is Mr Hugh Cubitt of Westminster City Council.

"The Greater London Council," Mr Cubitt once said to me, "is a ridiculous organization for what it achieves." He went on to suggest the remedy. Let us accept that it is wasteful and extravagant to have London administration at three levels, central government, GLC and boroughs. Since the boroughs are on the whole working satisfactorily and Parliament will never allow the GLC to be a true strategic authority, the GLC is the element to eliminate. I envisage the redistribution of the GLC's powers both upward to central government and downward to the boroughs." Well expressed.

Experience of the overblown metropolitan counties, recently established in other parts of the country is no doubt provoking similar reservations. In England there are six of them: Greater Manchester,



Mr Cubitt: "A ridiculous organization for what it achieves."

Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands and West Yorkshire. Missings are not confined to London. They are to be found everywhere.

As to the GLC campaign in

more general terms, there can be little doubt that Labour's reign is over. On all the available evidence, the Conservatives can hardly fail to win—

for what this is worth, given one's criticisms of the institu-

tion itself. But they will be carried to victory (as will Tories elsewhere) on national rather than purely local considerations and sentiments. Throughout the United Kingdom the tide is running against Labour.

To say this is not to belittle the quality of the Conservative campaign in London, which seems to me to have been exceptionally well conducted. As chairman of the party's campaign committee, Sir Theo Constantine has been a good adviser to Mr Horace Cutler, the leader of the Opposition on the GLC. Sir Theo, who is not himself a member of the council, is one of the Tories' most experienced officers in the London area and is, moreover, a past chairman of the National Union, Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, the MP for Hampstead, has been similarly successful. Mr Finsberg is a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party with special responsibility for London.

This week I have been speaking to one of the younger Tory candidates, Mr Joseph Egerton, who is contesting Lewisham Deptford—the old Deptford constituency plus bits of the old Lewisham. He is Mr Maurice Macmillan's parliamentary research officer. While the Tories can expect to take over the GLC, Mr Egerton cannot be sure of winning himself: for this is

what might be called Herbert Morrison territory with strong Labour traditions and loyalties. For that very reason, however, Joe Egerton may be quite a good witness.

What he has found, in the course of an unusually thorough programme of canvassing, is a marked, if not overwhelming, feeling that it is "time for a change": that taxes, prices and unemployment are causing untold anxiety and distress in working class homes (as well as others); and that the decline of law and order has become a matter of everyday comment and concern.

Much of his door-to-door canvassing has been done on council estates, often in tower blocks—those evil monuments to insensitive public authorities, sometimes allied with property developers, and the source of so much social stress. There, the funds vandalism is increasingly prevalent.

To Mr Finsberg, it seems that "Greater London is heading rapidly for economic and social chaos, increasingly submerged by planning blight, economic decline, unemployment, violence and a fast diminishing population." Labour, he reminds us, "has achieved a 235 per cent increase in rates since 1975, a 115 per cent increase in fares in 18 months while £200m in subsidies was paid to London Transport."

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

Sportview

Splashing out on the latest challenger for the Admiral's Cup

For the vast majority of yachtsmen sailing is just for fun

Unlike most sports, the yachting season has no beginning and no end. It eases gradually into being, with first a club here, and then a club there taking to the water. The first open events occur at Easter, then enthusiasm often wanes again (depending on the weather) until, suddenly, in about the middle of May, the season is in full swing.

It peters out in the same sort of way in the autumn, with most clubs winding up their programmes during September. A few series extend into October, but by then the evenings can be chilly and for most of us yachting loses its appeal. This transition was most marked last year. After months, it seemed, of sailing in nothing more than shorts and shirt-sleeves, in warm breezes under a cloudless sky, the fine weather came to an end. Within a week, one needed two sweaters and an anorak to keep warm and long forgotten oil skins were once more being used. Clearly it was time to go.

Now the boats are beginning to reappear. I have already been to one regatta, the Congressional Cup, and watched a couple of races at my local dinghy club. I have even started to think about doing some work on my open boat and to judge by the number of boats still upside down in gardens, clubs and yards, a lot of other people are going to be less aloof. No matter for the vast majority of yachtsmen, sailing is for fun, a pastime they enjoy for its own sake, where even racing need not be taken too seriously.

But for others, of course, racing is a grim affair, and the sole reason for their sailing. Sometimes I wonder if they actually enjoy sailing. Anyway, they will now be putting the finishing touches to their boats, ready for the fray. For small boat sailors, mainly in National classes, the season will probably comprise a series of open events at weekends culminating in a week at the national championships. Club racing has all but died out, except on mid-week evenings and the keen helmsman now spends more time on the road than on the water.

At a different level and not necessarily a higher one, are the International and Olympic classes. Their programmes are even more elaborate with fixtures in Europe and far-flung corners of the globe. In Britain the Olympic classes are numerically small and seldom seen. The only regatta where they all come together is Weymouth Olympic Week at the end of May. After that they disperse and quietly do their own thing with a view to selection for the Games in Russia in three years time.

Weymouth this year will see the first appearance of the Star class since it was adopted for the Olympics in place of the Tempest. The class is by no means new on the Olympic

scene, it was first raced in the Games of 1932 and only dropped out 40 years later. It has achieved considerable growth in some countries, but was never popular in Britain and is unlikely to attract more than a few converts now. These remarks incidentally are not intended to imply that the Olympic classes in general are unsuitable boats, some of them are not. They are motivated more by being Olympic, with all that entails for success.

Moving on to keelboats (the offshore variety) the big success story of the past few years has been the growth of level racing. This was probably inevitable when the dinghy helmsmen from the expansion period of the 1960s graduated to bigger boats. But, for whatever reason, racing in the "Ton" classes is now exceedingly popular.

The Solent points series can take credit for helping this growth, for several that sides in for handicap racing, it provides the means for boats to get together. The Half Ton class, whose world championship will be held in Britain next year, looks like being the "in" class this year. Many new boats, of a variety of designs, have been built and the professionals are looking for a coup next year.

But the interest of the trade in these relatively small boats is nothing to what they are showing in the larger yachts now being prepared for the Admiral's Cup team series. With boats of this type now costing up to £50,000, such a market cannot be ignored. In Britain alone, nine new yachts will be lining up with the existing Class 1 fleet for a place in the teams of three boats and there are likely to be a dozen or more teams taking part. As well as the usual strong team from the United States, Australia and Germany, there will also be teams from Poland and, for the first time, Japan.

The highlight of the year, for racing yachtsmen at any rate, will be the challenge for the America's Cup to be held in the United States. Yachts from Australia, France and Sweden will first compete for the right to issue a challenge; sadly, they will not be joined by a boat from Britain. There just does not seem to be anyone here with a spare million pounds to mount a worthwhile campaign.

John Nicholls

Breaking the Rhodesian spiral of violence

The rising tide of brutality in Rhodesia is making a negotiated constitutional settlement increasingly unlikely, according to recent reports. The white mercenaries, especially some Americans, are reported to be as brutal as the guerrillas and other armed bands now terrorizing the countryside.

The Rhodesian Commission for Justice and Peace, an official body appointed by the Rhodesian Catholic Bishops' Conference, has long warned that civil war would be the outcome if the conflict continued. Recent reports suggest that it could be unavoidable unless decisive action is taken soon.

The withdrawal of the mercenaries would obviously lower the level of terror. Estimates of their number range from 1,200 to 1,600, and they have been guilty of crimes which decent white Rhodesians would never commit.

Some of them are criminals capable of mindless violence. A favourite sport is reported to be kaffir hunting, the indiscriminate shooting of blacks. The continual violence is causing great concern in Salisbury itself.

Civil war conditions already exist. The civil administration and normal services have col-

lapsed in many areas. The issue fly, once strictly controlled, is returning to the cattle country.

The mining of roads by the guerrillas is making transport increasingly difficult, and many schools have been closed. In the eastern area alone some 36,000 children are denied schooling, and farm workers are abandoning tea estates and border farms.

The guerrillas now control a few African tribal trust lands, such as Chesa and Sabi to the extent that they move about openly. They hold public meetings and have established rest camps.

The lot of ordinary Africans is steadily becoming worse. They are liable to be beaten, tortured or killed by the guerrillas or the security forces. Their condition has not been helped by the so-called protected villages or keeps. They have disrupted the lives of more than 250,000 rural folk and the social consequences have been painful. One study under controlled conditions established that babies born in protected villages are underweight be-

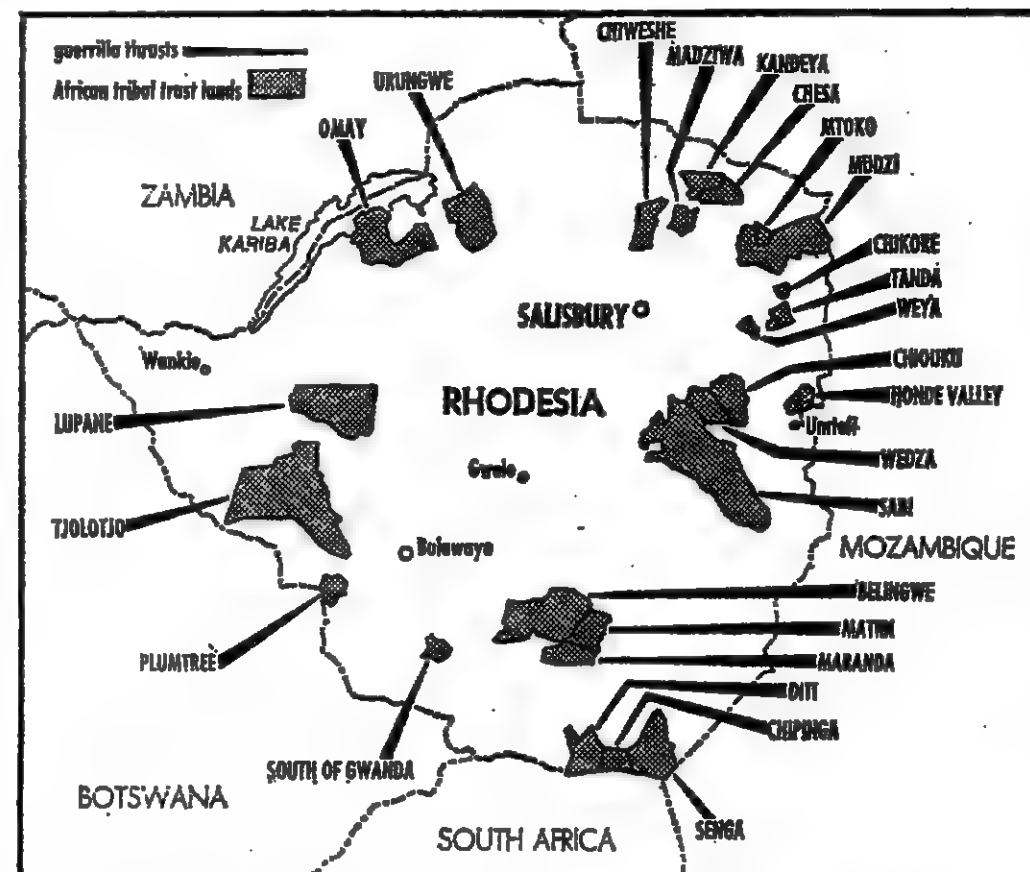
cause the health of the mothers has deteriorated. The main victims of guerrilla violence are government officials, white farmers with poor or indifferent labour records, and informers. These are often executed publicly after a confession has been extracted by kangaroo courts.

These are the politically-motivated guerrillas enjoying support from neighbouring states, but gangs of bandits, often deserters from both sides, are said to be more brutal. The activities of some Marxist groups are unpredictable, and one group known as Mao are hunted by both the security forces and the guerrillas.

The brutality of the security forces has been investigated by the Justice and Peace Commission. It reported that interrogations in troubled areas often lead to beatings and torture, and many Africans have been maimed for life.

This is not to suggest that the security forces as a whole are guilty, but they are faced with what is now seen as an impossible task. Sympathetic observers believe that this has fostered bitterness and desperation.

Whatever the reasons—and the influence of the mercenaries could be a factor—the result is a continuing spiral of racial hatred and violence.



The Justice and Peace Commission rejects the contention of the Salisbury regime that the guerrillas are communists and invaders from an outside country. It knows that many of them were attending mission schools only a year or two ago.

The Commission does not absolve the guerrillas from blame. It recognizes that both sides, white and black, pursue their aspirations in the name of justice and peace.

This is often the inner tragedy of such a struggle, but

Louis Heren



Above: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Garter Ceremony. Right: Dürer's engraving of St George and the Dragon.

St George, a symbol of unity

Traditionally on St George's Day the Queen appoints new Knights of the Garter. On a Monday afternoon in high June they are installed at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and *The Times* correspondent publishes a witty account of the procession.

Is all this merely a colourful relic of medieval pageantry? Or have we here a living symbol, round the person of the sovereign—a cluster of dynamic truths which could be a surprise, a delight, and an inspiration if they were to emerge into the light of our consciousness during Jubilee Year?

During the past six years, serving as a Canon of Windsor, I have begun to suspect that all may not be as it appears on the surface. One day a friend told me that in a paleolithic cave painting at Cogul, in Spain, which provides us with one of the "first ever" portraits of a man, this man is wearing nothing but a garter.

Then, in Laurens van der Post's book *The Lost World of the Kalahari*, I read of a Bushman woman wearing a circle of beads below her left knee "exactly like that of her ancient prototype." I wrote to Colonel van der Post, who replied that he believed "to be in the symbolism of the circle, which is

found in all cultures and at all times. It represents man's quest for wholeness. The halo of the saint, the crown of the king and queen, our rings, bracelets and garters, symbolize that men and women are thinking (the head), acting (the hands), going (the legs) in obedience to an inner demand for wholeness.

We all know the story of King Edward III and the Countess of Salisbury's garter. This incident may well have happened, but it seems a trivial foundation for such an august superstructure as the Order of the Garter. The fourteenth century was an age of symbolism and we are told that a person making a pact with the devil might wear a red garter. Was the King motivated by man's age-old search for wholeness when he gave his Knight Companions, in 1348, a blue garter to wear under the left knee?

Then there is the recent discovery, at Winchester, of a Round Table, built probably in the 1330s. This may (or may not) be the actual table which King Edward III commissioned shortly before he constituted the Order of the Garter. In any case, his purpose appears to have been to reconstitute the company of King Arthur's Round Table (again, a circle symbolizing wholeness), the stories of which had gripped

the imagination of Medieval Europe. At the centre of this cycle of legends is the story of the search for the Holy Grail, the cup used by Christ at the last supper (or, in another version, held to His bleeding side on the Cross), which had been brought to Britain by Joseph of Arimathea and hidden in an enchanted castle. In searching for the Grail, the knights were searching for the presence of the risen Christ in their own souls.

Again we are confronted by the theme for wholeness. Perceval, who in the earliest versions achieved the Grail, spends 10 years slaying giants, fighting dragons, breaking spells, till in the end his sword breaks in a battle with his own pride. He comes to know that his pride is both the best and the worst thing in him—it sent him out on his adventures but now it prevents him from bringing them to a conclusion. Good and evil are interlocked within him. So humbled, and with a broken sword, he finds himself within the enchanted castle, and now he can become the guardian of the Grail, and the presence of the risen Christ can transform the ambiguities within him into a new wholeness.

But what of St George himself? Does not the patron saint of the Garter, and of England



confirm in us the simple conviction that our duty as Christians is to ride out boldly and smite the wrong—which is somewhere out there, in somebody else?

No, fortunately for us, he does not! The dragon is another very ancient symbol, found in every culture of the world. He is a reptile with wings—he crawls on the earth and flies in the sky—he is wise and hoards treasure and breathes fire. He is, in fact, the symbol of ourselves, man in all his ambiguity. The tragedy is that Christians have seen the dragon as evil, rather than as the interlocking of good and evil. This has been a "heresy" (in a part of the truth) and, like other heresies, distorting and dangerous. It has encouraged us to project on to others what we dislike in ourselves, and then to try to destroy it.

Today England needs her patron saint as never before, but only if she understands who he really is. As he pierces the dragon, he pierces the ambiguities within ourselves with the truth of Christ. As he sets free the maiden, he sets free within us a union of the masculine and the feminine, the emotions and the intellect, the earthly and the heavenly. He brings us to a new wholeness and with that wholeness to a new happiness, so that we cry "St George for merry England!"

As the Knights of the Garter process this Jubilee year into St George's Chapel, let *The Times* correspondent by all means help us not to take ourselves too seriously—but let the symbols point us towards the reality.

Canon Stephen Verney

The new blue-collar elite of American academe

For all its air of timelessness and academic effort even the most illustrious of American universities is having to adjust to a new order

Afternoon tea at Lowell House: outside, the in bud and the courtyard lawns, reduced to the colour and consistency of wet underfelt by the winter snow, are twitching and stirring in the evening sun. Inside, the Master's wife pours Earl Grey tea from a silver teapot while tutors and undergraduates, gingerly balancing saucers and scones, talk and talk and talk. . . . It is all very British, more C. P. Snow than Mary McCarthy, more Macmillan than Ford, more old England than new—even to the sherry and madeira which follow.

But this is Cambridge, Massachusetts, not its eponymous ancestor beside the Fens. The spring term at Harvard is halfway through and if the crack of baseball bats can be heard on the grass outside, then so can the rattle of typewriters, echoing through the staircases as fourth-year seniors struggle to complete their theses. But for all its air of timelessness and academic effort even this most illustrious of American universities, alma mater for T. S. Eliot, Henry James and three twentieth century American presidents (both Roosevelts and Kennedy) is having to adjust to a new order and shifting values.

The academic standards are still embarrassingly high. Of the 6,439 undergraduates, some 85 per cent came from the top 10 per cent of high school graduation classes. For every one of the 1,115 admitted last fall, there were six more applicants who received that depressing letter: "We deeply regret . . ."

But the university which was once regarded as a sanctuary for rich young New Englanders, now annually embraces a more democratic mix of American youth. About 65 per cent now come here with financial aid—amounting on average to \$4,450 of the \$7,000 or so it now costs—everything included—for one academic year. Some money comes in the form of grants, some in the form of substantial loans—which can leave a student heavily in debt to his alma mater, in more ways than one—and some simply has to be worked for part-time. In fact Harvard authorities are now mostly concerned not about the

poor, who receive aid, or the rich, who do not need it, but about the middle-class Americans—just above the means test: entitling them to help but below the safety margin which enables parents to make the financial sacrifice.

The mix is healthier than it used to be, with Caroline Kennedy (daughter of the late President), Henry Richardson (son of Eliot) and a host of heirs to American industry sharing equal facilities with the children of blue-collar workers. There is also more balance between the sexes, with the slightly absurd statistic of two-and-a-half women to every four men—instead of one to four as in the past.

The students themselves have changed, too. At least they have changed since the late 60s and more closely resemble that familiar generation of the middle 50s. They are extremely well-mannered, admirably industrious and more interested in drama than dissent, in Russian literature rather than revolution. They laugh tolerantly at suggestions of Harvard elitism, explaining that this is only a myth perpetuated by and

on behalf of the academics who teach here. But the academics laugh tolerantly back and explain that the students are really extremely proud to be here—only they do not like to admit it. Anyway they are all far too aware of the shortage of jobs in the wide world outside, studying and working or professional qualifications.

A survey of the 1971 graduation class showed that as many as 87 per cent did so. Of the few who did not, 15 went into banking, 11 went into journalism and others into a rich assortment of careers ranging from pianists, firemen and crick to Yoda teacher, professional baseball player and ranch hand.

"Variety," warned one Harvard sociologist, "is the one generalization you can safely make in this place." But then it always has been so. Even the buildings reflect it, with those in Harvard Yard, ancient nucleus of an expanding campus, looking more like a museum of styles than a comprehensive whole. (There is an apocryphal story that when Le Corbusier was shown a photograph of Harvard's Carpenter Hall, he proudly complained that they had read the blueprints upside down.)

This university milieu is something which no one can successfully imitate, and hopefully can never altogether change—although one local mayor several years ago is said to have suggested solving Cambridge parking problems by paying over Harvard Yard. (The university escapes rather lightly in the matter of local taxes.) But then confrontation between town and gown is something which is not unknown in the old world, either.

Henry Stanhope



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TALKING BUT NOT TRUSTING

The United States has now adopted a new approach towards West European communist parties. The result of considerable soul-searching in Washington, it marks a cautious and limited departure from the policy of Dr Kissinger, who said about a year ago that "significant participation" by communist parties in the governments of France, Italy and other countries would be bound to affect relations with the United States and Nato. This statement of the fairly obvious was taken to mean that a serious rupture or revision of relations could occur, and the impression was reinforced by instructions to American officials to avoid formal contacts with Italian communists.

One of the reasons for this policy was that Dr Kissinger did not want to demoralize the Christian Democrats or confer respectability on the communists, especially before the Italian general election. But he denied the United States normal contacts with a significant political party and ensured that relations would be even worse than they need be if the communists did enter government. It also looked too much like an attempt to influence Italian voters, though the element of "interference" was greatly exaggerated.

Mr Carter's Administration has now produced a modified formula. It repeats the seemingly obvious statement that "the position of a communist party in a particular country is a matter to be decided by the people concerned", but shows greater willingness to accept the verdict of a democratic vote, emphasizing this by lifting the ban on official contacts. The American ambassador in Rome has called on Signor Pietro Ingrao, the communist President of the Chamber of Deputies—whose constitutional position might have warranted it in any case, while officials of the American embassy in Paris have met M Jean Kanapa, a leading member of the French Communist Party—a more obviously significant gesture.

There is, however, still an understandable reservation in the American position. The ability of the United States to work with the countries of western Europe, says the State Department, "would be greatly impaired if these Governments came to be dominated by political parties whose political traditions, values and practices are alien to the fundamental democratic principles and common interests on which our relations are based". As a gloss on this, officials have explained that the point of the policy is to enable the United States to have normal contacts with everyone on the

political scene without this having a political effect—"communication does not imply approval". In other words, the United States is obviously no happier about communists entering European governments than it was under Dr Kissinger but it is now somewhat less ready to interfere to prevent this happening and more willing to come to terms with it if it does happen.

This is a welcome development. It was short-sighted of the United States to isolate itself from a significant political party in a democracy and to hope that by doing so it could limit that party's chances. A good deal of caution is, however, necessary. No matter how "sincere" the Italian Communist Party may be in its espousal of democratic freedoms it still retains fraternal links with the countries of the Warsaw Pact, who clearly reject these freedoms, and its ultimate aim is a system which, while theoretically dedicated to upholding many aspects of pluralism, might in fact turn out to be so constructed as to make a return to any other system impossible.

Even at this stage there are disturbing ambiguities in some of the Italian party's positions on both home and foreign affairs. Two examples are provided by pieces in the new issue of *Encounter*. One is a description by Signor Enzo Bettiza, editor of the Italian newspaper *Giornale Nuovo*, of how the Italian Communist Party has stopped the Italian service of *Télé-Monte-Carlo* from reaching Rome—incidentally in direct contravention of the provision of the Helsinki agreement relating to the free flow of information.

The other is the full text of the interview given by Signor Lucio Lombardo Radice to *Radio Free Europe* (a report of which appeared in *The Times* on April 2). Ironically, in view of the party's attitude to *Télé-Monte-Carlo*, Signor Lombardo Radice makes use of *Radio Free Europe* to support dissent in eastern Europe (largely for the rather dreary reason that he believes hardly anyone in the area would actually wish to return to capitalism) but he also exposes the party's ambivalent attitude to Nato and East-West relations. Asked about the party's probable

attitude in an East-West crisis, he first says it would support the Soviet Union and then explains that this would apply only if there were an imperialist aggression. He thereby reveals an instinctive reaction in favour of the Soviet Union as well as a curious unwillingness to consider the possibility of a crisis deriving from something other than "imperialist aggression". In addition, he makes it clear that the preservation of "socialism" in eastern Europe is a matter of high priority for him, which presumably means that in a situation of general turmoil he would tend to favour restoring the political status quo in eastern Europe.

Signor Lombardo Radice may speak largely for himself (though he is a member of the party committee) but Signor Bettiza, the party leader, is not much clearer. Although he says repeatedly that he wants Italy to remain in Nato and that he has no differences with the Christian Democrats on the "grand lines" of foreign policy, he is vague on specific questions. Asked during the election campaign if he saw the Atlantic alliance as a useful shield behind which to build socialism, he said: "I don't want Italy to slide away from the Atlantic pact for that reason as well as not only because our withdrawal would upset the international equilibrium." Asked about his attitude in the event of a Soviet invasion he sidestepped by saying that since this would mean the end of everything it was not worth considering.

The broad conclusion to be drawn is that although the Italian Communist Party can probably be relied upon to remain reasonably loyal to Nato and to parliamentary democracy in times of peace and stability, and although it may have a contribution to make in dealing with the present Italian situation, its fundamental ambivalence could well surface if it were confronted with an internal or external crisis. Mr Carter is therefore right to try to come to terms with the reality of its power and more especially to prepare the ground for avoiding the sort of automatic crisis which Dr Kissinger's attitude would have provoked if the party had entered government. But he is also right to indicate that a normal relationship with the party depends on its remaining true to the democratic principles it professes and that even then its entry into government would not be welcome to Washington. Every communist party in power in the world is totalitarian; how can we believe that the West European communist parties would not be totalitarian if they came to power?

High tax rates and avoidance

From Mr D. C. Potter, QC

Sir, The publication of this year's Finance Bill again calls attention to the very high rates of income tax imposed on individuals resident in the United Kingdom whose annual income exceeds some £20,000. The top rate is 83 per cent on "earned" and 98 per cent on "unearned" income.

Some features of these rates are already well known. They are much higher than the rates in most industrial nations of the free world; they produce, even on paper, a very modest yield; they are plainly imposed not to raise revenue but for political reasons (although all governments since 1945 seem to have favoured them); they cause bitterness among those who lack tax-free fringe benefits such as the inflation-proof pensions enjoyed by part of the population; they discourage thrift; and your codebook surely cause even the most timid and conservative politician to consider introducing a change, so as to bring us into line with our neighbours. However, there is an additional feature, which insufficient attention is paid. This is that the effect of the high rates, continued for more than 30 years of peacetime, has been not to increase, but actually to reduce the yield of tax.

Now admittedly that assertion is not capable of proof. Nor is it a matter about which any government department is likely to have more than the haziest notion: it is simply not capable of accurate measurement. The country has almost everybody dealing with taxation in the private sector sees, year in, year out, with depressing regularity, matters which are not in themselves tax avoidance exercises, but are loaded down with tax considerations at the expense of commercial advantage.

I have in mind such matters as the following: the operation of businesses through the "one-man company" where in commercial terms no company is required; refusal to increase income by harder work; unwillingness to take commercial risks; lavish expenditure on "tax deductible items"; the departure abroad of persons who have, or hope to have, high income; unwillingness by persons abroad to bring their skills to this country; the setting up of trade abroad, where one all non-taxation considerations, this country is the proper place.

Things have come to this, that if any Briton were to make some great new invention, the soundest advice to him would be to go abroad and avoid and exploit his invention through a foreign manufacturer.

The policy of imposing high rates of taxation is largely based on envy, in the guise of righteousness. Imposing the high rates has never been a party political issue (save as a small percentage of the electorate has accused both of the essential point of Annan's chapter on local broadcasting—that new and different forms of ownership should be encouraged—and of the evidence that such forms are popular and viable; to be seen in the community of television stations in this country and in non-profit community radio in the United States, Canada and Australia).

Certainly we share your doubts about the Annan proposal that advertising should provide the main source of finance for all stations. We should like to see a Local Broadcasting Authority receiving a share of the licence money, which we suggest should be thought of as money for the system as a whole and not for the BBC alone. So, as the BBC itself calculates, 50p out of the licence could provide the main income for 65 stations, some of the new ones being run by non-profit trusts and all being encouraged to earn revenue in ways suggested by the BBC.

On the very many journeys when I accompanied my husband, Maurice Edelman, to his constituency in Coventry we became aware of the need for at least one porter to help the old and mothers with young children. He fought and eventually won a battle to see that this service was provided.

Perhaps other MPs might follow his example. The case can be made for the need for such a service. Yours faithfully, MATILDA EDELMAN, 61 St Mary Abbott's Court, Warwick Gardens, W14, April 21.

From Mr L. A. Durnelov
Sir, I was most interested to read the letter from Lord Clark (April 15) about the problems of the elderly traveller by British Rail and the response from other readers, particularly that from Lady Bragg (April 21), with her reference to old people and their luggage being taken at Ipswich station in the lift for goods freight to avoid a bridge and staircase.

The Central Transport Consultative Committee, the national consumer body for rail users, have been involved in discussions with British Rail during the past few years on matters affecting disabled and elderly travellers. The committee have been successful in obtaining British Rail's agreement to provide improved facilities in new and rebuilt stations such as ramps, kerb easement, wide access doors and, where appropriate, to consider the provision of handrails. Lifts installed for luggage, parcels or mails with access to platforms will take account of the need to accommodate elderly and infirm passengers.

I would support Mr Graham's suggestion that the British Rail be

approached beforehand for help when a train journey is being made. From my committee's knowledge, railway employees can give a lot of assistance if sufficient advance notice is given.

Yours faithfully, L. A. DURNELOV, Secretary, Central Transport Consultative Committee, 34 Great Marlborough Street, W1, April 21.

From Mr I. M. Richardson
Sir, Lord Clark (April 15) and Miss Norman (April 18) seem to be unaware of the help available to elderly and handicapped travellers by British Rail. Traffic managers are most helpful.

A few months ago my elderly mother had to travel alone from London to Liverpool. At Euston she was met by the car and arrived at her destination with a wheelchair in which she was taken to the train. A telephone call was made to Liverpool and she was met there by another inspector who took her to a taxi where there was no charge for this service which was a model of efficiency and courtesy.

Yours, etc. I. M. RICHARDSON, Headmaster, Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, Essex, April 18.

From Professor P. T. Landsberg
Sir, The lack of porters and their need for them to help the elderly (Lord Clark, April 15; Sir Frank Simpson, April 19) should be put to advantage. A British Rail red coach could be specifically for (a) people anticipating that they need help (b) able-bodied persons (not in a frightful hurry) willing to provide it. To travel in such a coach might indeed be fun, as conversation would be stimulated. New ideas might even arise on such a journey, all in the knowledge that life can be good and that we are not economic machines after all.

Yours sincerely, PETER T. LANDSBERG, Department of Mathematics, The University, Southampton, April 19.

From Mr K. N. Fisher
Sir, Over 200 years ago Dr Johnson said "This merriment of persons is mighty offensive!" There is no new thing under the sun.

Yours faithfully, NEILL FISHER, Northfield House, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

Curbing football hooliganism

From the Director of NACRO

Sir, Your leading article, "Cult Violence" (April 20) is the first balanced account I have read in the national press of the problems posed by the behaviour of the minority of those who attend football matches. Such an account is overdue and a welcome change from such widely publicised remedies as spraying fans with indelible dye, birching, or even electric shock treatment; remedies that are as mindless and barbarous as the behaviour they seek to curb.

However, while I support feasible practical measures, by in the face of repeated experience if we argue that punitive measures are likely to stamp out the phenomenon of hooliganism or juvenile crime generally. To ascribe such goals to the criminal justice system indicates a misunderstanding of the role of criminal justice which if adopted would serve to bring the system into disrepute through being ineffective and unworkable. No custodial or non-custodial measure can lay claim to have stamped out a crime; even exemplary sentences such as imposed on Paul Storey and his two accomplices in the Birmingham mugging who in 1973 received a total of 40 years' detention, failed to stamp out the phenomenon of mugging. Football hooligans present a particular problem in that it is difficult to identify and convict one of a crowd.

As your leading article said, football violence forms only a relatively small part of the much wider problem of juvenile crime. One of the goals of the criminal justice system is to try and prevent convicted individuals from offending again. Difficult though this is, the best hope lies in developing many and a greater variety of non-custodial measures.

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS HINTON, Director, National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 125 Kensington Park Rd, SE11, April 21.

From Mr Donald Madgwick
Sir, There will be divergent opinions as to the best way of dealing with offenders when the damage has already been done. The question is: how are we to prevent more of it being done in the future?

Such a complex question, of course, admits of no facile answers. However, I should like to put in my

two pennorth of praise for my local club, Crystal Palace, and their magnificent youth section the Palace Guard, now in its second season.

The Guard, in which I recently enrolled my young son, aged 9, caters for boys of all ages up to 15 or 16. For a derisory subscription of about 25p per annum it provides expert coaching and training facilities, runs several teams of different age groups in local leagues, supplies the ball boys for League matches, has an active social section, and involves the lads in every aspect of the club's fortunes. Regular competitions are launched, some of them actively engaging the imagination, and the Guard is now approaching the final stages of a sponsored penalty kick competition.

The six point Code of the Palace Guard begins as follows:—
1. Never disgrace yourself or the club by misbehaving at matches.
2. Always show courtesy and tolerance to visiting teams and their supporters.

The Palace Guard now boast some 700 members. I venture to predict, Sir, that that makes 700 youngsters who will give no future trouble. Yours faithfully, DONALD MADGWICK, 11 Quadrant Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, April 16.

The new "1984"
From Dr L. Solymar
Sir, The new version of 1984, according to Anthony Burgess, will reflect the power of the working class. I believe this would be a serious break with the tradition that utopian societies must be, or at least must appear to be, stable.

Alas, a society in which the real power lies in the hands of the working class is bound to be unstable. The simple reason is that all ruling classes want to consume a considerably larger proportion of the resources than would be their due by simple arithmetical division. Hence a large ruling class is a contradiction in economic terms and can exist for a limited period only.

Yours, L. SOLYMAR, Fellow in Engineering Science, Brasenose College, Oxford, April 20.

of diversity in forms of ownership. We believe that communities should have the right to own and operate their own broadcasting stations and, as a group concerned with a wide range of community communications, we shall be publishing our considered response to Annan before July 1. Meanwhile we would like to see more space being provided in press and broadcasting to discuss other countries' experience before rushing to defend the status quo.

Yours faithfully, JOHN ADAMS, MICHAEL BARRETT, Channel 40, Milton Keynes, R. BLATCHFORD, Greenway, Chesham, Bucks, RICHARD DUNN, Swindon Viewpoint, PETE EDMONDS, Local Radio Workshop, SUE HALL, Association of Video Workers, JOHN HOPKINS, Studies for Advanced Television, MALCOLM MYERS, Swindon Viewpoint, Voluntary Radio, SIMON PARTIDGE, Research Fellow, Central London Polytechnic, DAVID PREWETT, Thames, NICK SMART, Sheffield Community Television, Working Party to consider Annan Report, Community Communications Group, 30 Golden Square, W1, April 19.

From Mr L. A. Durnelov
Sir, Lord Clark (April 15) and Miss Norman (April 18) seem to be unaware of the help available to elderly and handicapped travellers by British Rail. Traffic managers are most helpful.

A few months ago my elderly mother had to travel alone from London to Liverpool. At Euston she was met by the car and arrived at her destination with a wheelchair in which she was taken to the train. A telephone call was made to Liverpool and she was met there by another inspector who took her to a taxi where there was no charge for this service which was a model of efficiency and courtesy.

Yours, etc. I. M. RICHARDSON, Headmaster, Bancroft's School, Woodford Green, Essex, April 18.

From Professor P. T. Landsberg
Sir, The lack of porters and their need for them to help the elderly (Lord Clark, April 15; Sir Frank Simpson, April 19) should be put to advantage. A British Rail red coach could be specifically for (a) people anticipating that they need help (b) able-bodied persons (not in a frightful hurry) willing to provide it. To travel in such a coach might indeed be fun, as conversation would be stimulated. New ideas might even arise on such a journey, all in the knowledge that life can be good and that we are not economic machines after all.

Yours sincerely, PETER T. LANDSBERG, Department of Mathematics, The University, Southampton, April 19.

From Mr K. N. Fisher
Sir, Over 200 years ago Dr Johnson said "This merriment of persons is mighty offensive!" There is no new thing under the sun.

Yours faithfully, NEILL FISHER, Northfield House, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, April 14.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of sounding pedantic I would like to correct a few errors in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be gored in the gizzard to crush up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.

Yours faithfully, E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD, 52 Bridgem Road, Bexley, Kent, April 14.

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 17) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?

Yours faithfully, JACK WAGSTAFF, Brampton Cottage, Chapel Brampton, Kent, April 11.

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, At risk of

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

هنا من الأخبار

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

Fresh cut in MLR makes further fall in bank base rates likely next week

By John Whitmore

A further cut in the cost of bank borrowing next week looks probable as the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 8½ per cent yesterday.

The lowering of clearing bank base rates could well come on Monday. But the timing still appears to depend to some extent on how money markets respond after the weekend to the substantial funds that are going to be needed next week to meet a £320m call on gilt-edged stock and quarterly VAT payments.

Of more interest is the size of any cut in base rates. A cut earlier this week would almost certainly have been of only a 1 per cent to 1½ per cent. But yesterday's move was a full 1 per cent cut to 8½ per cent.

Although a 1 per cent cut looks a possibility in relation to most other money market rates, however, do nothing to ease the problem of what they should do about deposit rates.

To ease the squeeze on profitability that accompanies falling interest rates, the banks would obviously prefer to maintain the margin between the rates they

pay depositors and the rates they charge to borrowers. But with the deposit rate already down to 5 per cent, they now fear that further reductions could start to lead to a loss of funds, particularly to the building societies which are now offering 7 per cent net at standard rate tax (equivalent to 10.7 per cent gross).

On this basis, the clearers might decide to narrow the margin. Their hope would be that their competitive position would be eased by a further cut in building society rates soon and that their profitability would be helped by a revival in loan demand.

Certainly, the building societies are likely to come under considerable pressure to make a new cut in their rates soon if the general level of interest rates shows no sign of turning upwards again.

The termination of the highly attractive sixteenth issue of National Savings at the end of March has undoubtedly helped the societies this month, and the inflow of new savings is running well up on the net inflow of just over £200m in March.

Opinion on how far the general level of interest rates can continue to fall does, however, remain divided. Even

Peachey suing for return of loan

By Ray Maughan

Peachey Property Corporation has now claimed that it was misled by Sir Eric Miller, its former chairman, over expenditure of £282,000 and has initiated legal action to recover the outstanding sums.

In a letter to Peachey shareholders, Lord Mait, who took over as chairman from Sir Eric less than a month ago, says that Sir Eric had not given "any reasonable explanation" concerning his claim that he deposited £130,000 on behalf of the company as part of the £282,000, which was written off in the accounts last year.

Lord Mait is appealing to shareholders not to react to Sir Eric to the board at the coming annual meeting. Sir Eric, who has rejected the contents of the letter, is refusing to stand down.

After the preliminary announcement of the group's results for the year, issued on March 30, last, the board "learned of certain information which caused it to desire for Sir Eric Miller to remain as a director," Lord Mait says.

Before the accounts were issued, Sir Eric informed the board that the sum of £282,000

had been expended on the company's behalf by him in expectation of the acquisition by the group of a shareholding interest in a European company.

He also stated that this included a sum of £130,000 which had been deposited by him in January, 1974 on behalf of Peachey's wholly-owned subsidiary Anthony Huxley & Partners with a bank in the name of Mr E. M. Miller (Sir Eric was knighted in Sir Harold Wilson's resignation honours list), and Anthony Huxley & Partners.

Lord Mait tells shareholders that Sir Eric was "unable to produce supporting documentation for these payments. He did, however, produce a letter dated April 29, 1976, allegedly from the bank, which purported to corroborate the information he had given to the board about the deposit. Sir Eric was asked to take any steps necessary including legal action to recover the whole of the £282,000 and informed the other directors on a number of occasions that he was doing so."

When Lord Mait assumed the chair at the end of March this year he wrote to the bank asking it to give full details of the deposit.

The bank informed Peachey's auditor, Price Waterhouse, on March 31 and April 1 that:

1. It was not able to trace any letter dated April 29, 1976, written by the signatory to Sir Eric Miller.

2. The signatory had no recollection of writing such a letter and the bank was quite confident that such a letter had not been sent by it.

3. The bank never had an account in the name of Anthony Huxley & Partners either in its sole name or jointly with another.

4. A deposit of £130,000 was made on receipt on January 23, 1974, credited to an account which at that time was overdrawn.

5. The deposit had been credited to the account of Mr Eric Miller.

The letter was raised by the board with Sir Eric, the letter continues, which had not been given "any reasonable explanation for this and certain other items."

Lord Mait says that "in the circumstances, the board requested Sir Eric to resign as a director and also told him that

the board would recommend shareholders to vote against his reelection as a director upon his retirement from the board."

The company's legal advisers, the chairman adds, "have been instructed to take all necessary action to recover the deposit with interest thereon and to investigate the position concerning the balance of the £282,000."

A statement issued on Sir Eric's behalf said yesterday: "It was only at this morning's board meeting that he was handed a copy of the circular which has now gone out to shareholders."

"As soon as Sir Eric saw the document he strongly challenged the accuracy of its contents. Despite this protest the document was immediately published."

In the interests of the company and of the shareholders, Sir Eric has before now avoided detailed comment, but this precipitate action has made it necessary for him to refute the allegations in detail. He intends to do so in a full letter to shareholders in the course of next week," the statement concluded.

Lord Mait says that "in the circumstances, the board requested Sir Eric to resign as a director and also told him that

Decision on Leyland by June

By Our Financial Staff

British Leyland's board, which is to submit a review of the company's future to the National Enterprise Board within the next day or two, is expected to make a decision by the beginning of June.

The report is understood to contain a recommendation that production of a new Mini at the Longbridge factory in Birmingham should go ahead. Sir Richard Dobson, Leyland's chairman, yesterday declined to comment on the review.

But he said: "The board still believes that Leyland is capable of entering the 1980s as a substantial and viable business and that our report reflects this confidence." In answer to questions he made it clear that he thought it important for the group to have a model range which covered the whole spectrum of the market.

Leyland's accounts, published today, reveal that although the car division has called a three-month ban on investment, the group overall has committed itself to a rising spending programme after the injection of £250m.

Year-end spending approved by the board totalled £196m, of which contracts worth £55m had been placed. This compares to spending of only £113m on fixed assets and tooling during 1976.

Sir Richard, in his chairman's statement, comments that if there were to be industrial peace the next phase of pay policy "must permit some rationalisation of relative rates of pay both between people doing similar jobs in different places and between various levels of skill and responsibility."

Rolls-Royce lost £21.9m last year

By Christopher Wilkins

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero engine group, made a pre-tax loss of £21.9m last year compared to a profit in 1975 of £4.5m.

The loss, which was achieved on turnover up from £602m to £620m, is partly the result of the recession in the aviation industry, but also partly due to a big increase in expenditure on research and development, which rose from £38.5m to £57.2m.

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman, says in his annual statement that the level of activity was much lower in 1976 than in 1975, before, but that "during 1976 the first signs of an upturn in commercial aviation have been apparent."

There are good prospects for

a significant upturn in the world commercial aero engine business, but this will not be felt as an increased workload on the aero engine factories until probably the 1980s.

Sir Kenneth said that the programme of staff reduction, which pruned back the workforce by nearly 3,000 to 60,985 last year, is still not complete. The plan is to continue these slimming operations in the current year.

Sir Kenneth says the company has an excellent opportunity to obtain a significant penetration of the United States domestic airline by the RB211 engine.

But the final definition of the new aeroplanes may not be made before the end of this year or probably even later than that.

Carter assurance given on EEC car imports

From David Cross

Brussels, April 22 — Mr Robert Strausz, President Carter's special trade representative, today sought to allay European fears that the Administration's energy-saving programme would harm EEC car sales to the United States.

Mr Strausz said that the Administration's energy-saving programme would not harm EEC car sales to the United States. He said that the Administration's energy-saving programme would not harm EEC car sales to the United States.

He said that the Administration's energy-saving programme would not harm EEC car sales to the United States. He said that the Administration's energy-saving programme would not harm EEC car sales to the United States.

Administration was well aware of the fact that the programme contained some "mammoth trade problems." Mr Carter himself had instructed him to open discussions with the nations affected to find equitable solutions.

His message to the Commission today had been "not to get alarmed while further details of the programme were being worked out in Washington." He had promised to continue consultations within a few days.

Mr Strausz declined to discuss further details of the Administration's thinking in this area, but well-informed officials here said that voluntary export restrictions by European car manufacturers would be one way of dampening fear among American manufacturers of a flood of imports of small cars.

Ocean offers £22.5m for Hay's Wharf

By Nicholas Hirst

Ocean Transport and Trading last night said it was making a £22.5m cash bid with a share alternative for the distribution and property group, Proprietors of Hay's Wharf.

The offer of 135p a share in cash or nine Ocean shares for every 10 Hay's Wharf which Ocean said it would be making on Monday, is conditional on the recommendation of the Hay's Wharf board, which is not, so far, forthcoming.

Hay's Wharf, which is advised by merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell, said it considered the offer to be "totally inadequate."

A crucial factor in the bid is the 34 per cent stake held in Hay's Wharf by the Kuwait Investment Office, which is owned by the Kuwaiti Government.

The Kuwaiti Government is strongly criticised by the Takeover Panel three years ago after it acquired the stake in Hay's at an average 28p per share, but failed to make a bid in accordance with the City Code. The Stock Exchange then disenfranchised St Martins votes in the company. The Kuwait office agreed to hide by the ruling.

The 135p offer is being made at a 23 per cent discount on Hay's asset value, although topping last night's closing price of 102p by 32 per cent.

During the past five years British sales of BMW motor cycles have risen from 200 a year to a target of 2,000 this year. The BMW has largely replaced British machines with police forces. Some 500 are now in use with 39 of the 42 police authorities.

BMW plan to raise production from 28,000 to 60,000 machines a year. A second new factory is to be built adjoining the present one and the labour force is being increased from 1,700 to 2,800.

Clifford Webb

Company finances still in the doldrums

By Caroline Atkinson

A slight improvement in the financial position of companies in the fourth quarter of last year still left them in substantial deficit for 1976 as a whole, in contrast to hopes earlier in the year that the 1976 deficit would be wiped out.

The personal sector increased in surplus, but at a slower rate than for several years, reflecting the fall off in savings towards the end of 1976.

Yesterday's figures from the Central Statistical Office show the changing financial position of the various sectors in the economy—broadly defined as companies, personal and overseas—after all financial transactions.

Industrial and commercial companies had a net fall of £332m in the fourth quarter of 1976 in their holdings of financial assets—undistributed income, capital spending and changes in stocks—on top of a revised £401m fall in the third quarter. A small surplus in the first half of the year left the overall deficit in 1976 at £658m, over twice as large as in 1975.

The unexpected deterioration of the company sector's financial position last year was first noticed with the publication of the third quarter figures in January. The CSO suspects that it may have been exaggerated by precautionary buying of imports while the pound was falling and import controls were feared, and by the taking up of loan facilities in anticipation of credit controls.

A 33½ per cent jump in bank

borrowing by industry in the final quarter, to £1,056m, supports this thesis. Later revisions of the figures may improve the picture as there is still a large element of negative unidentified transactions shown for the last half of the year.

A switch from stockpiling to stockbuilding in the last three months of the year, and increased spending on fixed assets, were the main reasons for the larger deficit in 1976, which occurred despite an increase in gross undistributed income (saving), net of stock appreciation, from £4,500m in 1975 to £6,282m last year.

Disposable income of companies—broadly defined as gross dividends plus undistributed income, before depreciation but after stock appreciation—reflects the level of internally generated funds available for dividend payments and investment. This rose by nearly 30 per cent (£2,200m) between 1975 and 1976.

There was a significant increase in companies' overseas assets from £1,500m in 1975 to £2,700m in 1976.

Personal sector net saving in the final quarter of 1976 was substantially below the levels of the past two years, at a seasonally adjusted £1,360m. Total gross saving rose by 10 per cent in the year, the smallest increase for five years.

Bank deposits totalled £1,300m in contrast to a net rundown in 1975. New building society deposits fell throughout the year after a good first quarter.

BSC 'buying computer in America'

By Peter Hill

British Steel Corporation is planning to buy a £10m computer installation from an American company to replace an existing British-made computer, according to the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS).

The association says the installation manufactured by the American Burroughs company is to replace a computer made by ICL, in which the Government has an equity interest.

ASTMS expressed its deep concern that the order should go to an American company.

Mr Tim Webb, national officer for the union, said: "There is no way in which a nationalised industry can justify such a socially and financially irresponsible act. The ICL equipment is of a competitive price and of proven quality. BSC themselves have demanded a protected home market for their products to prevent non-European suppliers from eroding their position."

ASTMS is raising the issue with the TUC and its 30-strong parliamentary committee. If the contract went to ICL, said the union, it would mainly benefit an ICL plant at Manchester, in an area of high unemployment.

Last night the BSC would say only that no decision had yet been taken.

In brief

Insider trading document soon

The Government intended to publish a consultative document on insider trading within a few months, Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Under Secretary of State for Trade, stated in an answer to a parliamentary question yesterday.

He confirmed that legislation to prevent insider trading would be introduced as soon as opportunity permitted.

Tanners' summons

The group of tanners objecting to the National Enterprise Board's proposed £2m support for the tanning interests of Barrow Hephurn Group yesterday issued an originating summons to seek a declaration from the High Court that the proposed investment is illegal. The NEB has accepted 20 of the 500 summons and has undertaken not to complete the agree-



Mr Stanley Clinton Davis

ment with BRG until after next Friday.

Port Talbot peace hopes fade

Hopes of an early peace move in the crippling Port Talbot steel strike faded yesterday. Leaders of the 560 striking electricians met Mr Bernard

How the markets moved

| Rises | Falls |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bankers Inv 4p to 46p | Sekers Int 1p to 13p |
| BP 8p to 924p | Sterling Trust 2p to 134p |
| BP Canada 80p to 912p | Tung Cons 2p to 134p |
| Cowies 3p to 128p | Trough Mines 2p to 110p |
| Charngtons Ind 31p to 48p | |
| De Beers Dtd 10p to 238p | |
| Eastern Prod 7p to 39p | |
| Fairclough Lm 23p to 45p | |
| GHP Grp 17p to 137p | |
| Hawker Sld 12p to 558p | |

Equities ended the week on a firm note. Gilt-edged securities lost some of their early gains.

Dollar premium 130.75 per cent (effective rate 45.18 per cent). Sterling was 8 pence down at \$1.7185. The effective rate was 61.7 per cent.

THE POUND

| Bank | Bank |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Australia 5 1.41 | Switzerland 4.28 |
| Austria 30.25 | Norway 9.36 |
| Belgium 64.75 | Portugal 67.75 |
| Canada 1.24 | S. Africa 2.05 |
| Denmark 8.77 | Spain 121.50 |
| France 10.80 | Sweden 7.75 |
| Germany DM 65.00 | Switzerland 4.28 |
| Greece 62.00 | Yugoslavia Dnr 34.25 |
| Hongkong 8.25 | |
| Italy 1550.00 | |
| Japan 300.00 | |
| Netherlands 4.42 | |
| Norway 9.36 | |
| Portugal 67.75 | |
| S. Africa 2.05 | |
| Spain 121.50 | |
| Sweden 7.75 | |
| Switzerland 4.28 | |
| Yugoslavia Dnr 34.25 | |

Notes for small denomination bank notes Bank International Ltd, different notes only to travel in these and other foreign currency business.

Gold gained \$1.25 an ounce to \$149.875. SDR-5 was 1.16010 on Friday, while SDR-E was 0.674830.

Commodities: Coffee prices gained ground. Renter's Index was at 1735.8 (previous 1729.5). Reports pages 19 and 20

On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table 20 Annual Statement: Liberty's 17 Unit Trust: Barclay's Unicorn 17

Our growth since 1966

Unicorn '500' Trust.....+83.0%

F.T. Index.....+16.8%

Many major companies are now reporting big profit increases. And it's well-known that many small companies either lead or follow this trend.

Unicorn '500' Unit Trust invests in over 400 well-managed smaller companies. It was launched in 1966. Since then its aim has been to give unit-holders an above average income. In fact, income has doubled.

Apart from this, the trust has turned in a good record of capital growth and has benefited from a large number of mergers. This should remain a factor. It is also up 83% against 59% for the F.T. Actuaries All Share Index since launch.

So all the signs suggest that at the moment the Unicorn '500' is a very good place for some of your money.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as long term. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times.

On 2nd April the offer price was 54.9p. Initial charge 5%, half-yearly charge 3%, plus VAT. 1½% commission is paid to authorised agents. You can sell units on any business day at the bid prices ruling when your instructions arrive. Payment will normally be made within seven days of the receipt of the renounced certificates.

Net income is distributed on 15th October and 15th April. Current estimated gross yield 4.7-6.6%.

Subscription Form BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

To: Barclays Unicorn Limited, Unicorn House, 52a Raffles Road, London, E7 9JL.

Full Name _____ Address _____

I wish to invest _____ in units of Unicorn '500' (Minimum £250) £ _____

I understand that units will be bought for me at the offer price on day of receipt of this application. A contract for the number of units purchased will be sent to me. I understand that units will be bought for me at the offer price on day of receipt of this application. A contract for the number of units purchased will be sent to me.

If you are unable to make this declaration, you should apply through a bank or stockbroker. This offer is not applicable to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Registered in England No. 99497 at 54 Leamford Street, London, EC2P 4HL. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

BARCLAYS UNICORN

Liberty's is more than a shop in Regent Street

***** Liberty *****

51% of pretax profits came from Printing & Wholesaling of Fabrics

43% of turnover was Exported or sold to overseas customers

36% compound growth in earnings per share since 1973.

Pretax Profits £ thousands



1973 1974 1975 1976 1977

Two disputes, one at the Merseyside plant of Ford and another at Leyland's Jaguar complex at Coventry, have now made more than 15,000 of the industry's workers idle.

Ford's fresh production problems centre on its factory at Swerby, near Southampton, where 1,000 workers were laid off yesterday. Daily output of 300 Transit commercial vehicles worth about £1m has been stopped because of a shortage of gearboxes made on Merseyside.

At Coventry, Jaguar has had to lay off 5,000 workers from its assembly and component plants because of a strike by 80 internal truck drivers.

Liberty of London Prints are world famous

Fabrics are exported to—France, Italy, Switzerland, West Germany, U.S.A., Scandinavia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, Greece & many others.

Firm end to the week

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

تکدامن الاصل

Weekend



Sheila Black

Not far from Wolverhampton railway station is the best, largest and most comprehensive showroom of bathrooms and kitchens that I have ever seen. True, there are wonderful kitchens not far away at Lee Longland of Birmingham—enough to feast the eye and ravish the bank balance. But at Wards of Wolverhampton so much of the merchandise is actually in stock as to be unbelievable in this day and age of protracted deliveries.

Ward Bros is a family business which, in three generations, has become Britain's largest builders' merchant. The turnover last year was £13m and still going up, yet it remains a private business, and has always aimed at big stocks and good service. The bathrooms and kitchens showrooms are extensions of a huge warehouse complex to which come builders' vans and lorries from all over the country to fill up from stock and be on their way. Wards also supplies building components to many other retailers and merchants nationwide with 50 delivery lorries—they employ 350 at Wolverhampton where money has been poured into the business of serving customers. In all, the wholesale and retail complex covers four acres purveying anything from screws to luxury baths and whole kitchens. DIY fanatics can buy at the long trade counter alongside the professionals in an exceptionally friendly atmosphere.

I walked through the tidy warehouse, amazed by the multiplicity of lavatories and bathrooms on the high shelving, and stunned by the excellent stock control system which tackles orders for small and large parts. Vans from London indicate that it is quicker—and therefore cheaper—to drive to where the goods are than to order and to wait seemingly for ever.

The main showroom is a contrast to the workmanlike warehouse. It is all colour, glamour and luxury. See the Bonseck Moon bath in all its glory—the plain colours cost around £450, give or take about £30, according to the diameter you want. You can, for anything up to £750, choose from metallic or astral colours, adding patterned borders in a Greek key or a fleur-de-lys theme. You can save space and make a corner splendid with the sweeping Capricorn corner bath which is anything from about £700 to £1,200 but which tempts many, and not all Arabs either. Bonseck in London is at 14 Mount Street or at Harrods.

There are so many bathrooms at Wards, and all completely installed, that you can (even) stop indulging costly whims and move on to budget lines; to the standardised Vogue, Armitage, Shires. Ideal and other bathrooms. Then there is luxury again, rather more opulent and less charming than chez Bonseck, as featured in the splendid, almost pompous but undoubtedly tempting Villeroi plus Boch ranges—I particularly liked a shade that is bronze or plummy in different lights. I wandered across the showrooms, past a boutique of towels, soaps and accessories and stopped to admire the perennially, florally, pretty Porcelaine de Paris.

And it was there, next to Porcelaine de Paris basins spilling blue or pink flowers, that I fell in love—with the basins and splashbacks of Maurice Herbeau, which were new to me and which now have me wondering if I can save up and replace mine. But that is a thought to put aside for now. If you do not know the Herbeau range, make a point of seeing it as soon as possible and especially if you plan any cloakroom or bathroom installations. The hand-decorated, fine earthenware is made in Lille and imported by B. & P. Wynn, of Crossbold House, 18 Boston Parade, Boston Road, Hanwell, London W7. At Wards there is a goodly range and there are other stockists at about a dozen or more carefully selected centres around Britain, including at Harrods in London.

Even without colour, the photographs on this page give a good idea of the charm of Herbeau. With colour, chosen with as much taste as the patterns themselves, they make one loth to leave the washroom. Some of the finishes look like old, naturally aged earthenware which endows the hard material with soft lustre. Look at the Normande in Vieux Rouen, a little basin with the tap set in a splashback that makes the whole look like an antique French

fountain. It would turn any cloakroom into a conversation piece—the price is about £155. At this point, let me emphasize that the price includes all the taps and fittings—the brassware can be finished in old gold or silver hues.

The brassware is a lovely complement to the earthenware. It is etched with a pattern around the waste-hole and the taps are in curving swans-neck arches or in compact little rosette shapes. You can buy bath or basin sizes, ornate or simple, mixer or traditional. The Normande basin has a single tap on the backplate to look like those little washing fountains in French squares.

The Neptune corner basin has neat little stumpy taps (£169). For gracious elegance choose Ensemble Sophie with the classic, matching mirror, lamp brackets and towel ring—£322 in blue or rose. Coquille St Jacques in a blue design is capacious but still enchanting (£170). Even bigger but still dainty is the Valse basin in Herbeau's own special blue or many colours (only £149). There are other variations on the fountain theme, in larger sizes with a single colour to pick up the predominant shades of a floral pattern on the splashback. To go with the complete ensembles are corner mirrors (about £50); corner shelves (£13); wall lights (£78 or £100); soap dishes (£29 or £38); and towel holders (£30). There are matching loo seats and lids from about £49 to £63, but they did not appeal to me personally, although they are well done. I just cannot explain why but these patterns belong to traditional shapes. I feel the WC suites themselves are fine, but I would prefer plain seats, preferably of natural wood. The throne style loos are great, a match for the splendid model in the Peereses room at the House of Lords.

There are games to be played with some of the Herbeau lines because they make an ashtray in the shape of a miniature chamber pot or alarm bells and musical chimes to sound when the loo seat is raised. Why, I know not, when they sell such taste and prettiness but people buy the gadgets. Each Herbeau piece is more or less unique, being hand painted, made and fired in the old-fashioned way which is how they get that wonderful finish. So now, having told you all about Wards' superb stocks I must now admit that specials like Herbeau and Bonseck may keep you waiting six weeks. The reason is that it is just not possible to predict what people will choose and the stock would have to be inordinately costly. Let me repeat, before you say that Herbeau is expensive, that you get everything complete except the installation and it is being a hand-made product. I am beginning to convince myself that Herbeau is a bargain.

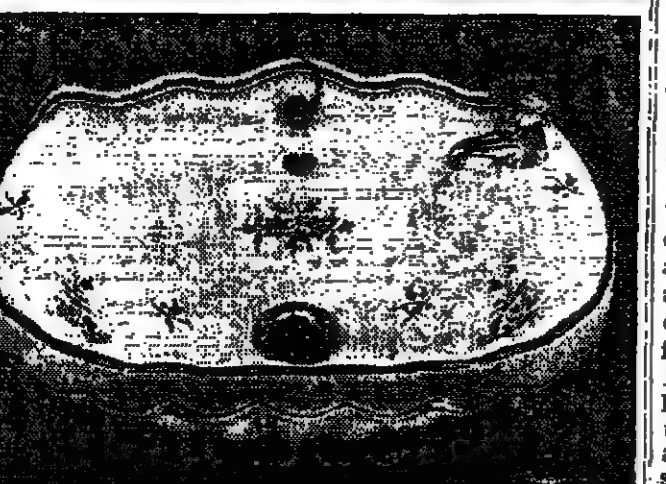
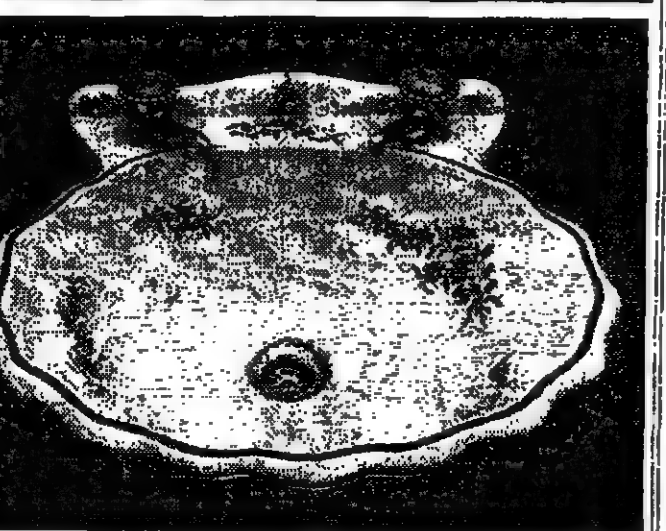
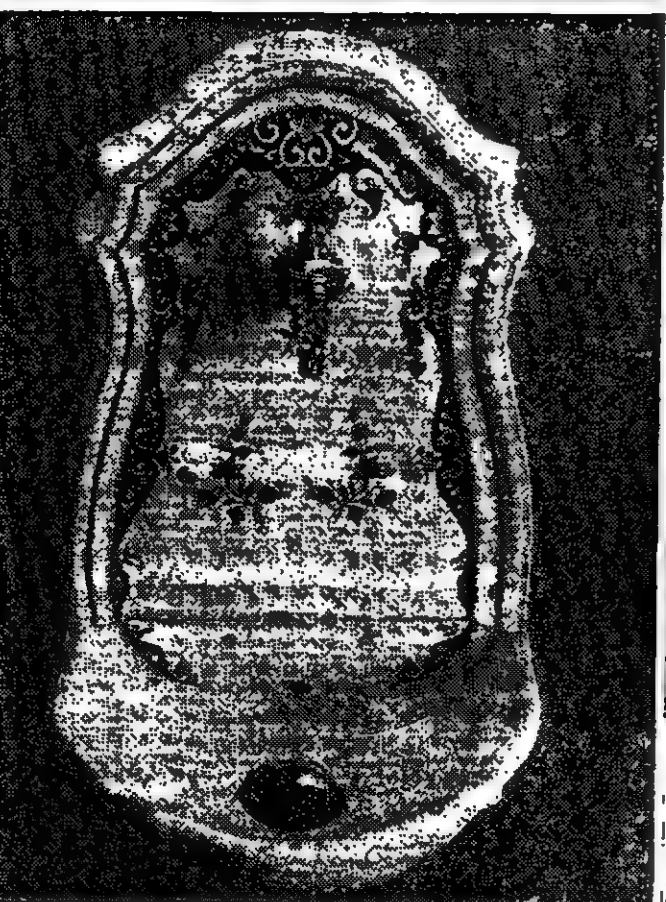
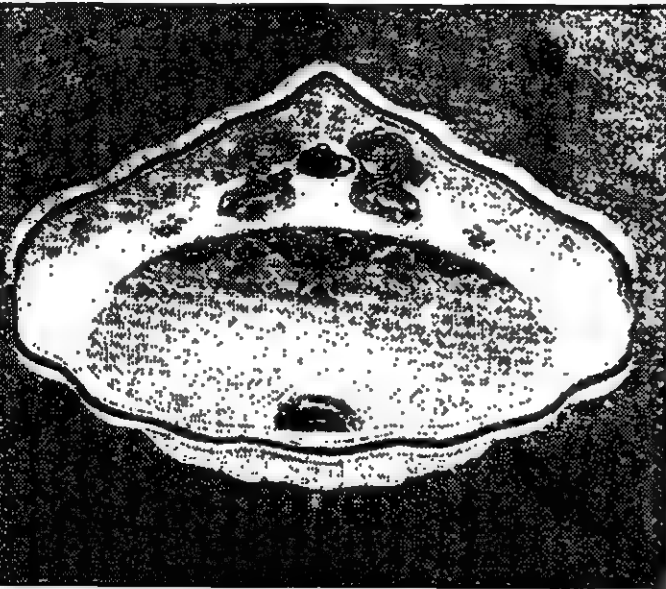
As the last word I should add that the prices quoted here are those at Wards of Wolverhampton and that these lines may well cost more at other stockists. The address of Ward Bros is Bilston Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs and the telephone number is 20873. Do not forget the kitchens as well—there are 29 of them from basic and budget to exotic and expensive from Britain and Europe, with highly computerized Neff cookers among other things. My major complaint is that the choice becomes difficult at Wards because there is so much choice before you, but it is pleasant and relaxing compared with trudging from one showroom to the next.

There are pretty good bathroom showrooms everywhere these days even if they are less comprehensive than at Wards and cheaper baths show much imagination and some lovely warm colours—so different from those dreary pinks and primroses of the past 40 years. If you are installing or changing yours, buy the Design Centre's book called *Planning your Bathroom*, £1.75 at most booksellers or add 30p postage and order direct from the Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, London SW1.

To finish a bathroom stack it with steam-loving plants like African violets, if there is also light and ventilation. Use large brass or wooden curtain poles for towel rails, finishing each end with dramatic, ornate finials. Skimp on something else to buy fragrant foams. A bath is so rejuvenating that it is worth spending on the bath as well as the bathroom.

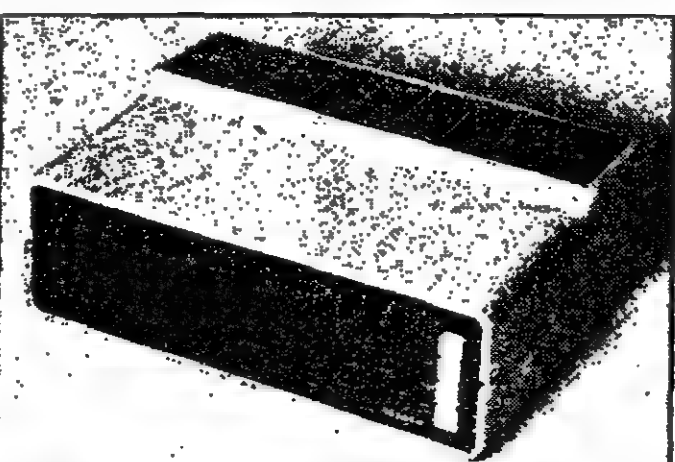
On the basis that expensive bathrooms deserve expensive equipment, why not spend £200 on a solid silver handled shaving brush, by Christopher Lawrence, the silversmith who has won more awards than any rival and who cannot win the most coveted of them ever again because others must have a chance. Christopher Lawrence has brought his rugged, English ideas to designing for the bicentenary of the G. B. Kent brushmaking company at 24 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4AB (01-493 1471). They sell complete with a certificate of authenticity and are topped with soft badger hair. There are four different designs, all in large or small versions, finished in silver, silver-gilt or solid gold if you must and can afford it. They look almost Georgian as well as smoothly modern so they bridge the 200 years of Kent rather well.

Below:
top to bottom:
Neptune
Normande in Vieux Rouen
Coquille St Jacques
Valse



While I get rather tired of hearing about the poisons we seem to have been taking for years and I refuse to change eating habits overnight. I do feel sympathy for those with asthma, hay fever and other ailments that worsen in bad air. I know, too, how badly-conditioned air can injure antiques in heated rooms. And how unpublicized and confusing the whole business of air cleansing can be. Obviously the best systems are those trusted to outdoors but they are beyond the means of most householders. The new Miele L265 is the

nearest, smallest, most silent and most effective portable air purifier and humidifier I have yet seen. It costs £154.12 including VAT and I found it where it is plentifully in stock at the Dishwasher Centre, 37 Pembroke Road, London, W11 (01-727 4894). It is compact (15 by 42 by 29 centimetres and weighing only 7.5 kgs) and the carrying handle makes it totally versatile. It can stand flat like a book or on end according to space, and it is now being distributed over most of Britain. The United Kingdom head office of Miele is



at Park House, 207-211 The Vale, London, W3. If you want the name of your local stockist.

Demonstrations at the Dishwasher Centre are thorough. Kenneth Pipe, whom I know well from his excellent service and reliability where dishwashers and laundry equipment are concerned, stocks only those appliances he trusts implicitly and makes sure he knows all about them for installation service and demonstration. He will show you the fine, washable primary filter which washes and dries very easily; and the main filter section which can go into the dishwasher for thorough simple cleaning.

The air is sucked in, filtered, then ionised. The particles, visible and invisible, are forced electrostatically on to the filter plates in a separator section and then held there so that pure air is reissued into the room. Mr Pipe showed me, by burning a J cloth, how the smoke gets "sucked" on to the plates and how none of it emerges with clean air. What is more, the whole process is so fast that there is no accumulation and therefore no escape of dirty air, pollen, dust, smoke or germs.

The trouble with these things is that one never realizes how good they are until one has lived with them. The first thing to notice is the disappearance of smells. The next is to watch the air one night and then the next under similar conditions but using the Miele and see how clear the purified air becomes. The third thing is to put Miele into a room with chronic sufferers, haters of stuffiness or those given to headaches.

So far, several customers have come back to Mr Pipe for a second Miele, either for office or for another room at home. Others have phoned to comment on how comfortable life has become.

The L265 does not condition in the fullest sense since it does not refrigerate and costs £371 including VAT. There is also a big, cabinet model, the L275, that does refrigerate. They are wonderful things for bigger rooms and bigger wallets. Both look very smart in pale beige and tortoiseshell brown tough plastic. Both live up to the Miele name as the Rolls-Royce of domestic appliances. Add scents to the water and you can perfume the air freshly or headily.

Both can heat rooms in winter and very efficiently too, with safety cutouts and any other feature you could want. The little Miele has two speeds, a fast one for sudden, intensive air cleaning and a slower, low-noise one for normal living. Yes, it can be heard but hardly, even to me who is highly conscious of noise.

Also at the Dishwasher Centre and at other stockists is the Airmonitor, a good-looking cabinet design with a wooden finish. I find it slightly noisier and happen to prefer the Miele but it has many staunch loyalists to commend it. Prices are from about £130 upwards (including VAT) and you can get other stockists from International Air Monitors Millmead, Guildford, Surrey.

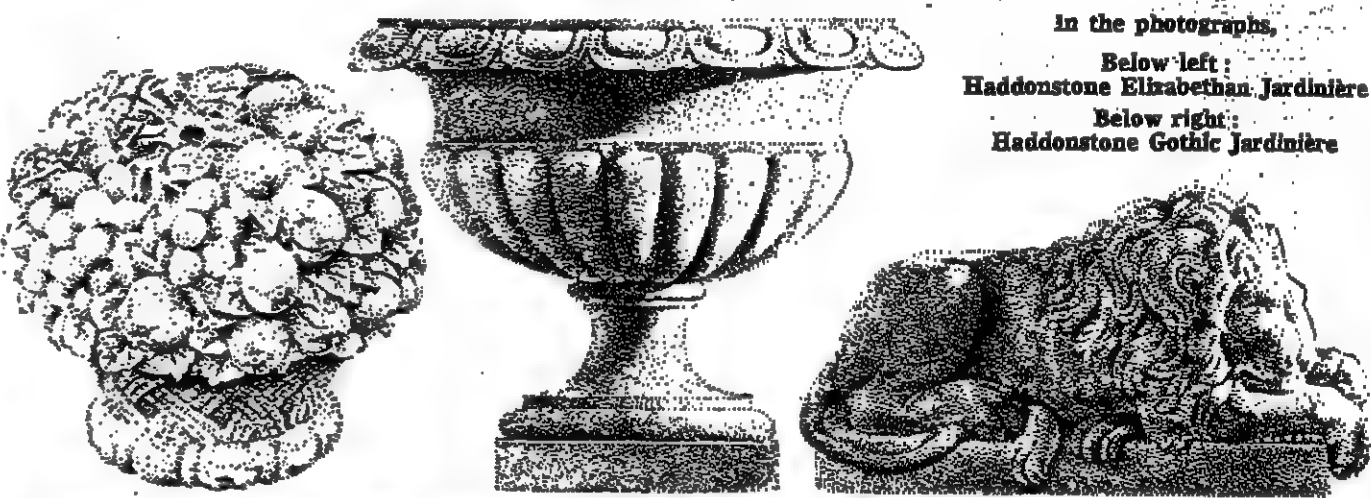
You can filter your air, without humidifying as with the Miele, for a lot less and still feel benefit in health and clearness of head. The Coronet copes well with

spaces of up to 2,000 cubic feet—and do measure your room before discussing air cleansing anyway. It is a compact white box, small enough to be wall-mounted, to lurk in corners or be left on the shelf and so simple as to be inoffensive in any decor. Despite being operated on the turbo-fan principle, Coronet is really quiet.

It is marketed in a novel way, again on the principle that few people know the value of air cleaners until they live with them. It can be leased for 50p weekly, the price of two years ago, remarkably enough. You can then buy it outright for £60.75 including 12½ per cent VAT. It does not heat up and contains no chemicals, no artificial smell-masking agent. The consumption is low at about 15 watts and it runs for 70 hours on one unit of electricity. This British product is marketed worldwide by Coronair, Allied House, North Street, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 7BA. Telephone Leatherhead 77757.

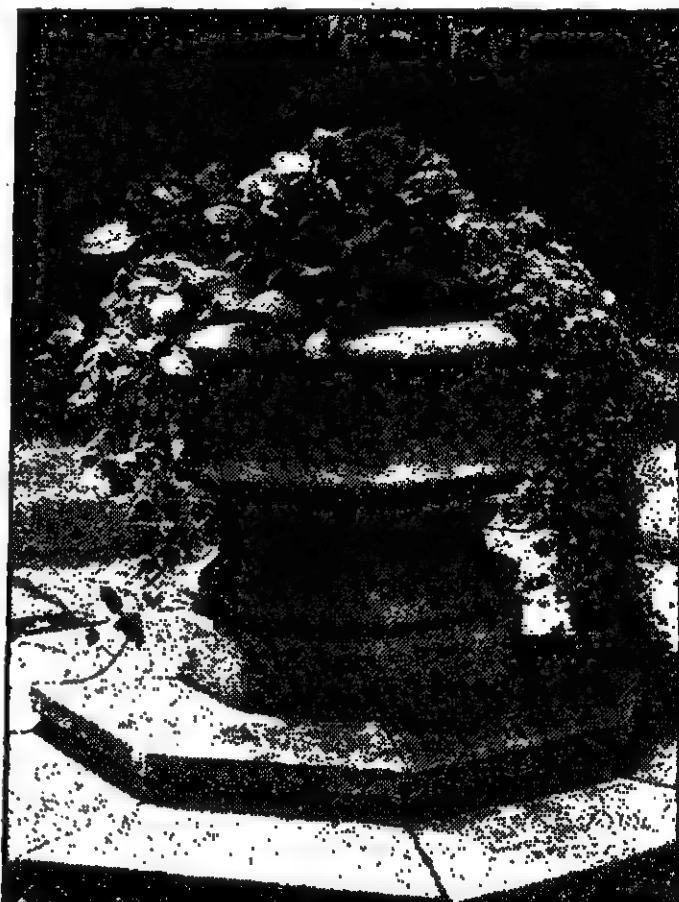
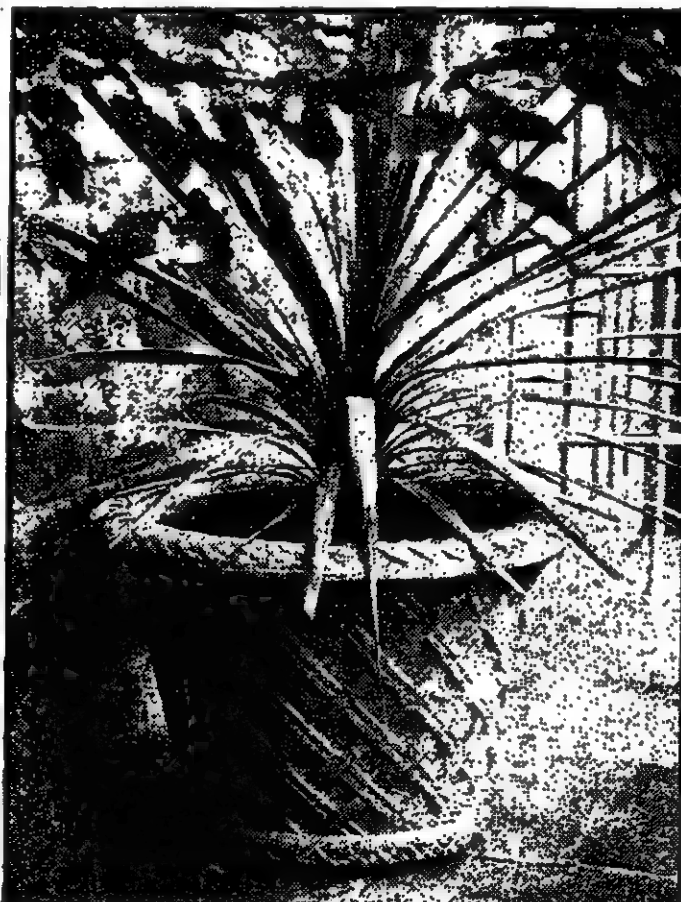
Ventaire is the name of a neat little cylinder that disperses smells like a state's tobacco smoke or the wafts of kitchen stews. Just seven inches high, it is battery-operated so that it can sit anywhere and contains a tiny electric fan to blow the smell-neutralizing solution through the room. An electronic "brain" activates Ventaire every four hours. It costs £13.50 and the scented Countabac gels are obtainable, as is Ventaire, from bigger tobacconists and department stores. Made by House of Rizla, Rizla Ltd, Severn Road, Tredegar, Estare, Pontypridd, Glamorgan CF37 5SP.

Below, left to right:
Fruit Basket Finial, Belvedere vase,
Canova Lion



In the photographs

Below left:
Haddonstone Elizabethan Jardiniere
Below right:
Haddonstone Gothic Jardiniere



We may yet get warmth, sunshine and a longing to dress up the garden. The Chelsea Flower Show will go on—in my memory it always rains on the first day but tends to clear up on the second. Rain or sun, it is so worth visiting that I do not much mind what the weather does.

One of the regular exhibitors is Haddonstone, whose 1977 collection of manufactured stone pots, urns and other decorative pieces is now ready and featured in the latest catalogue. They welcome visitors (weekends only by prior appointment) at Northampton, where they sell direct and also run an advisory and design service. They have a number of stockists nationwide as well as a small London "garden" at the Building Centre in Store Street, but you can buy straight from the catalogue, paying extra for delivery. The Haddonstone pots and bowls are of top-grade reconstituted stone which mellows well. There are three finishes. Portland gives good contrast surfaces with excellent definition of any decorative motifs; Cotswold is softer and slightly "rubbed" in appearance; and Terracotta which is obviously reddish, looks like the familiar clay flower-pots but with a rough texture. All of them can be antiqued and mellowed artificially. Or, should you want to acquire prefabricated history with a stately home, small or large, Haddonstone have now become professional at

administering slight breaks to their new pieces, at removing limbs and at breaking to mend again. They do not like doing it very much but they would rather follow instructions to age their merchandise this way than to leave the breaking to careless unprofessionals.

Haddonstone prices vary. Some lines are frankly expensive although others are surprisingly low, like their straight or curved stone benches on stone up-rights from under £30 including VAT—done in two sizes. The Elizabethan Jardiniere in the photograph is about £43 while the Gothic version is £87—either or both can be built up or made grander with plinths which cost extra and are ornaments in themselves. Lions work out at around £40 for decoration or as table supports and look lovely under heavy glass tabletops. I should also mention Haddonstone's excellent, highly-porous stone and brick paving for terraces and courtyards as well as their specially cut edging bricks. Also balustrading, fountains, dolphins, lions. Go to see them or write for a leaflet. The address is Haddonstone, Iudex Limited, The Manor, East Haddon, Northampton NN6 8BU. Telephone East Haddon 365.

There is another family in the stone-ware reproduction business. Arcady Stoneware was started by a couple who began making pots in the garage a couple of years ago who have built up to supply a good many stockists. They, too, mellow pots with their own formula that involves cow dung, soda water, peat and a couple of sinking

weeks until they achieve the effect of weathered Ham stone. Since their first job had been to sell an invention by the husband, Andrew Heath, of a three-brush carwash, the dunning of pots makes a distinct change, one they love.

They have brought out a special Silver Jubilee planter in two sizes, 23 inches diameter by 17 inches high or 14 inches diameter by 11 inches high at £25.80 and £8.40 respectively. A bird-bath is £22, the traditional Clifton vases are about £11 and some attractive grape-bordered vases are £12.25. Troughs are between £10 and £25 for the most part but there is a very attractive one decorated with vines and peacocks at £25.50. The 19-inch high fruit basket finial, for sturdy gateposts, balustrades, walls or whatever, looks delightful just as an ornament in its own right and is good value indeed at £17.40 with the arrangement of stone apples, pears, plums and grapes—from an original by Edwin Lutyens for Binton House. All the designs are made from hand-carved stone originals in fine moulds that pick up every detail, even to a fingerprint or chisel mark to help achieve the authentic look.

In central London it is at the Clifton Nurseries Warwick Avenue, and at the Crabtree Gardens, Crabtree Lane, Fulham. For stockists in home and midland counties write for a catalogue to Arcady Stoneware at George's Plot, Abbots Leigh, Avon (telephone Pill 2259) and Judith or Andrew Heath will help you. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope 12 inches by 8 inches. There is little distribution in the north of England as yet.

We plan to put you out of your misery by publishing answers to the fishing picture puzzle next Saturday, April 30.

Tips on tackling upholstery

Your dining chairs are sagging, you have bought a chaise longue that is bursting at the seams, you have finished at last—the needlepoint seat for the piano stool... and now you are stuck. You have a choice: you start leafing through the upholstery section of *Yellow Pages*, or you tackle it yourself.

The soft option first. *Yellow Pages* will reveal a bewildering number of people ready to offer upholstery services. Having whittled your list, via few telephone estimates, down to a handful, you need to go and take a critical look at the furniture sitting about their showrooms, to get some idea of the standard of work turned out.

Alternatively, the Association of Master Upholsters, Dormar House, Mike Bridge, Scrubs Lane, London NW10, can help point you in the right direction. Send a card for members in your area who will undertake the work you want. Say just what you want doing, and in what price range. Association members have work vetted before joining (though not necessarily), the Association will look into complaints against members, too.

If you possess a very precious, very ancient chair seat that is worth restoring, the Royal School of Needlework at 25 Prince's Gate, London SW7 are the people to contact. The school's needlewomen restore old textiles—needlepoint, woven tapestry, embroidery—with painstaking care and skill you did not realize still existed. The work is slow. Since weeks or even months may be involved, it is expensive.

The school will also clean textiles, stretch your own canvas work on to your chair and reupholster, too, if necessary. Covering a wing chair would cost around £40, plus £20 to £30 for reupholstering. People bring work from far and wide, but must arrange delivery and collection of furniture themselves.

If you have got valuable furniture in need of reupholstery and you want to be sure you are putting it in good hands, there are several small firms who specialize in dealing with antiques. One such, generally agreed in "the trade" to be one of the best, is R. D. Robins, 1-9 Tennyson Road, London SW19. His small firm works mainly for the antique trade but he is happy to deal

with the public if they are patient. The work is first rate and expensive: Around £35 plus fabric for a "stuff over" seat (the type of dining chair seat where the covering is carried over the sides and fixed directly to the rails).

Another is R. Burgin, 16 Holman Road, London, SW11. Though they work for antique dealers and decorators (and, on occasion, for the V & A) rather than the public, they will route inquiries through appropriate channels.

Evans & Harty, 32 Church Street, London, NW3 do upholstery work for antique restoration firms, but also deal with the public direct. Typical price for a stuff-over seat might be £12 to £14, plus fabric, which they prefer customers to supply.

One large firm worth a mention: Excel Upholstery Co Ltd, 51 Redchurch Street, London, E2 is a workmanlike place which deals with shops, government departments and suchlike (they have just done a batch of leather seats for the House of Commons) but which also takes work direct from individuals. Their charges are moderate: A leather stuff-over seat would be around £16 to £18 including the hide; completely reupholstering a two-seater sofa, from £70 to £100 depending on the sofa's decrepitude, plus fabric.

Leather gear. You need to think twice before having anything complicated reupholstered in leather. Redoing a buttoned Chesterfield sofa could cost almost as much as buying a new one—a sofa takes four hides, and you would be lucky to find anyone to do the job for much under £250.

Ashley Furniture, 59 Elgin Avenue, London, W9, who specialize in traditional buttoned leather seats, would reupholster a small Chesterfield from £325 to £450, depending on variables like whether the leather is hand-dyed and the seat buttoned (back-buttoning only takes less leather and less labour).

Choosing the material. Most upholsters will supply fabric and braids. Some, indeed, insist on it—it depends on the type of set-up. If actual upholstery is the main concern, there will be no objection to your using your own, but if the firm is first and foremost a fabric shop (possibly farming out the upholstery work to someone else, as most decorators do) then they won't

Below: Needlepoint wing armchair cleaned and restored for its owner, Mr R. E. Simons, by the Royal School of Needlework.

Photographs by Trevor Sutton
Illustration by Lyn Gray



be too keen on your turning up with your ready-purchased material under your arm. Some upholsters have even been known to pass on the trade price for fabric to their customers—so you may well do better getting the whole deal from one place.

John Lewis stores, for example, have a good loose cover making service, but it is only available to people who buy their fabric from the store. (A standard easy chair loose cover with seat cushions costs £20.95, plus about 8 metres of fabric.) However, if the choice is a bit thin at your chosen upholsterer's, or if you're doing it yourself, you can extend your search. John Lewis is a sensible place to start, because if they do have what you want, they will probably have it cheaper than anywhere else.



Below: Mrs Neal of the Royal School of Needlework works on the badly worn chair seat of a valuable William and Mary chair, one of a set sent in for restoration. In the background, the stripped chair and its newly restored back.



Left: G. P. & J. Baker's "Eltham Palace" linen union is typical of their "English Country House" fabrics—traditional designs, beautifully coloured, on linen union and cotton chintz. This one is £11.85 a metre, 125cm wide.

tion card from a Warners reader. If it is work you are after, Donald Bros specialize in natural undyed upholstery wools: lovely porridge eweds, herringbone weaves, bouclés, Showrooms at 61 Heath St, NW3. If all these are frustratingly far off for you, in each case the showroom will happily put you in touch with your nearest retailer carrying pattern samples.

If you like the American idea of quilted cotton upholstery, the firm of Louis Moreau will quik any appropriate material you send along (You can do it all by post). Expect to pay around £2 a square metre, further details from them at 65 High St, London, N17 8AA.

For braids, apart from the dealers already mentioned, Distinctive Treadings is a good source, at 17 Kensington Church St, London, W8 and 11 Marylebone Lane, W1. They sell braids, all braids and nothing but braids.

Doing it yourself. Upholstery is a most satisfactory skill to tackle because there is so little you need by way of special equipment—the only weapons you might need to buy specially are a light-weight tack hammer, a webbing stretcher (a block of wood will do instead) and pinners for digging out old tacks.

But assuming you don't know a tack from a gimp pin, where to start?

You can try to go it alone with the help of the *Reader's Digest Repair Manual* (good on traditional horsehair methods) or their DIY tome (for the easier method using foam). But ideally, you need someone to show you what to do. Just above every local education authority runs evening classes in the subject, involving a couple of hours a week, for a very modest fee. Get details in time for September enrolment from your education authority. Londoners should buy *Floodlight*, price 20p, in bookshops from August, which lists all classes in inner London.

Warners (linens and cottons not unlike Baker's, plus some very special jaquard and tapestry upholstery weaves) have a showroom at 11 Noel St, W1, but you must take an introduc-

At least if you commit yourself to an evening a week, there is some prospect you will actually finish the job. But if you are more given to sudden bursts of enthusiasm than to steady plodding, consider a five-day upholstery course at West Dean College, Chichester, Sussex. This is a unique independent adult college for crafts. Classes are small, and early booking is necessary. Fees for the five-day courses are £28.50 for non-residents, £49.50 for residents. The Glamorgan Summer School offers a fortnight's course in August, open to anyone over 17. Details from County Further Education Officer at Sunnyside, Bridgend, Glamorgan.

Whether you join a class or soldier on alone, you will need a source for such things as webbing, horsehair, upholstery studs. Try a small local upholsterer first, for the specialist things; failing that, look up "Upholsters' supplies" in *Yellow Pages*. Old mattresses are a good source of horsehair, but the hair needs very thorough washing (by hand) before you recycle it. The easiest way is secured in an old pillowcase.

One of the few mail order sources for upholstery materials is Russell Trading Co, 75 Paradise St, Liverpool L1 3BP. They supply "everything you need for upholstery except the bad language" from feathers to brass and Send see for their price list; they also have a sales counter at Paradise Street. A good source in London for sundry materials is de Winter, 223 Kensington Church St, W8. They have their own upholstery workshop, and also sell webbing, foam, studs, feathers, Dacron wadding, etc.

Finally, John Lewis are good for the best specialized bits and pieces—Terylene wadding from 25p a metre, according to weight; unbleached cotton, 65p a metre; chair webbing, piping cord.

Catherine Davies
of Good Housekeeping

FASHION HEALTH & BEAUTY

ARUNA OF ENGLAND

FOR EXOTIC DESIGNS

B4. Arabic look Djellabah, 100% Cotton washable, 16 to 20 size. Colours: Navy, Dark Green, Black, Silver. £21.99.
B5. Gold Maxi. Exclusive Gold design Kaftan 100% Cotton, washable. Sizes 32in-50in bust. Background colours: Black, White, Green, Blue, Navy, Dark Brown. Only £14.99 from

ARUNA OF ENGLAND
2 Newburgh Street, off Caversley Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-754 1455/6
All Export & Wholesale enquiries Welcome.



STYLES B4 B5

LITTLE HORRORS

Would like you to visit them to see their exclusive range of Children's Wear. All ages from infants to teenagers:

Michele Bachoz, Pat et Chou, Papermoon, Jean le Bourget. Shoes by Pom d'Api.

16-22 Cheval Place, London SW7 1ES
01-583 5289

FOOD & WINE

kundan



3 Horseferry Road,
London SW1P 2AN.
Tel: 01-834 3434.

A truly inimitable Restaurant specialising in delicious tandoori barbecued meat and exotic marinaded kebabs with exotic decor and a discreet atmosphere.

"A new and delightful experience for the connoisseur of oriental food... many of the Kundan's recipes have been imported from the Mogul Emperors and are unavailable in London."

Open Monday-Saturday 12-3 p.m.—7-midnight.

QUALITY SMOKED SALMON

at prices you can afford

First class smoked salmon, cured in the traditional manner from finest quality fish. Posted direct to your home by first class mail to arrive WHEN YOU WANT IT.

Prices: 3lb side—£28.65 4lb side—£12.80 5lb side—£15.95 6lb side (special order)—£18.95

All salmon is vacuum packed to ensure freshness and quality is guaranteed. Cash on delivery. Money refunded if not delighted.

SMOKED SALMON COMPANY
25 HAMMER ROAD, SIMPSON, MILTON KEYNES
TEL. MILTON KEYNES 678892

Friends of Wine

RIQIA FESTIVAL

FESTIVAL BARGAINS!

Bulk purchasing for our Wine Festival enables us to offer four unique Tasting Cases of top quality wines at bargain prices.

FESTIVAL CASE £27.90
INTRODUCTION TO RIQIA £18.90
TASTING THE RIQIA CLASSIC £24.90
CLASSIC RIQIA REDS £24.90

Prices include VAT, delivery for two cases, and our guide to the Wines of Rioja.

These and compare over 50 different Riojas at our Festival, Tasting on 12th May. For details of other Festival events in May, the competition, and the special Tasting Cases, ring 047-3419 or send s.a.e. to Festival Organisers, Dept. 1, Les Amis du Vin, or their agents S.M. Wines & The Polygon, Stamford Road, Bowdon, Cheshire.



Les Amis du Vin
51, Chiltern Street,
London W1M 1HQ, Tel: 01-487 3439

LE FRANCAIS

Lunch or Dine

In our intimate atmosphere

258 Fulham Road, S.W.3
01-352 3888/4748

Special business lunch £3.50

Next week's regional menu

ROUSSILLON

Private rooms available for all types of functions, lunches or dinners.

Full Details and price list—

Wines of Spain (Liverpool)

12, Victoria St., Liverpool 2

(Barclay Card/Accrès Available)

Wines of Spain (Liverpool)

12, Victoria St., Liverpool 2

(Barclay Card/Accrès Available)

Wines of Spain (Liverpool)

12, Victoria St., Liverpool 2

(Barclay Card/Accrès Available)

Wines of Spain (Liverpool)

12, Victoria St., Liverpool 2

(Barclay Card/Accrès Available)

Wines of Spain (Liverpool)

12, Victoria St., Liverpool 2

(Barclay Card/Accrès Available)

Wines of Spain (Liverpool)

12, Victoria St., Liverpool 2

(Barclay Card/Accrès Available)

BACCHUS FOR WINNERS

WINNING WINE TREBLE

Three good wines well ahead of others for quality, yet at quite moderate prices.

Red Cuvée Cuvée £23.90

Berich Nierstein 1874 GB £24.32

Ch. Coustel, Bourg 1870 GB £24.32

2 bottles each £13.20

4 bottles each £12.20 each £7.71

Delivered free U.K. mainland.

Benbow & Pape

14 Wrethwood Avenue,
Willingdon, EASTBOURNE BN22 0HS

FOOD & WINE

CHEQUERS HOTEL & RESTAURANT

(Licensed)

QUEENS PROMENADE N.S.

BLACKPOOL, Tel. 56431

• Air conditioned restaurant Table d'Hôte (a la carte from June)

Lunch 11am-2pm. Snatched • Chef Young previously with Royal Household & Diplomatic Corps. • 55 Rooms/24 with bath • Baby sitting • Restaurant • Sun lounge • Night Porter • Central heating • Lift

• Car Park • Close to beach, Golf course and main facilities.

B.T.A. Commended Hotel

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

SHOP AROUND



Closed
until next
Saturday

Make sure you

appear in next

Saturday's

Shop Around

Ring now for details
01-278 9351

or in the North

061-834 1234

هكنا من الأهل

